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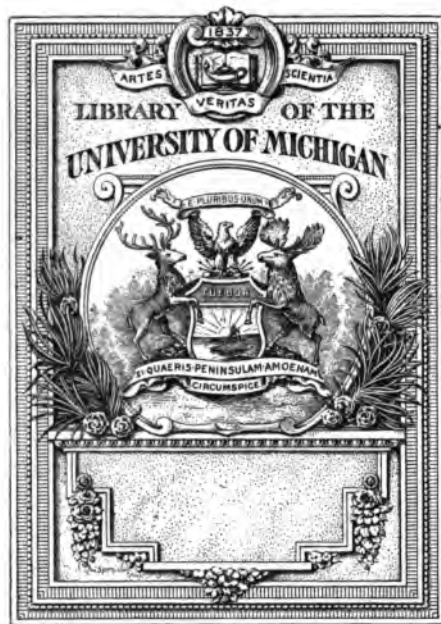
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LANCASTER CASTLE.

I.

PROMINENT in the annals of English History stands the name of "time-honoured Lancaster," distinguished alike amidst regal pomp and chivalry, and the sterner realities of war and internecine strife. Few places can boast of a history stretching back so far into the mists of antiquity, and fewer still can claim so close a connection with the Royal Family of England. The primary cause of this was the existence of a beautifully situated and strongly fortified Castle, for, probably, without the protection afforded by it, the town in its early days would have been swept away, owing to its proximity to the Scottish border (which then extended as far south as Kendal), and to its consequent liability to attacks and rapine.

The Wery wall, part of which was formerly visible from the Vicarage Lane, another piece still remaining in an adjacent garden, is mentioned in the foundation charter of Lancaster Priory, where one of the boundaries is given as "a veteri muro." This proves that it existed long before the Priory, and controverts the assertion of Leland who, writing in the time of Henry VIII, says, "The old waul of the Circuite of the Priory commith almost to Lune Bridge. Sum haue therby supposed that it was a peace of a Waul of the Toune. But yn deade I espiyd in no place that the Toune was ever wauillid."¹ Camden, however, declares that "on the steepest side of the hill, there hangs a piece of a very ancient wall, which is Roman, they call it Wery Wall, probably from the later British name of the Town." Stukeley also writes in 1720, "I found a great piece of the wall at the north-east, in the garden of Clement Townshend, and so to Mr. Harrison's summer-house, which stands upon it ;

¹ Vol. v, folio 85.

it is made of the white stone of the country, and very hard mortar, and still very thick, though the facing on both sides is peeled off for the sake of the squared stone which they used in building. A year or two ago a great parcel of it was destroyed with much labour. This reached quite to the Bridge Lane and hung over the street at the head of the precipice in a dreadful manner; from the summer-house it went round the verge of the close north of the Church, and took in the whole circuit of the hill. The ditch on the outside of it is now to be seen. I suppose that it originally enclosed the whole top of the hill where the Church and Castle stand, which is steep on all sides, and half enclosed by the River Lune, so that it is an excellent guard to this part of the sea coast."¹

Very few traces of the Roman road are to be found, except in or near Street Bridge at Dolphinhholme, and milliary stones have been found at Burrow and Caton, but no remains of the road itself exist in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

Several times during the absence of the Earl of Lancaster the Scots made raids upon the North of England. In 1314, after the defeat of Edward II at Bannockburn, they burned the town of Lancaster, partially destroying the Castle. Again in 1322, under the leadership of Robert Bruce, they marched through the Deanery of Copeland to Cartmel, destroying the villages, and laying waste the country on the march. "Passing from thence they came to Lancaster, which towne they also burnt, save onlie the priorie of blacke moonks, and a house of preaching friers; heare came to them the Earle of Murrey and the Lord Iames Dowglasse with an other armie."²

On the death of his father-in-law and his wife's sister, Maud, in 1362, John of Gaunt inherited in right of his wife, the Wapentakes of Leyland, Amounderness and Lonsdale, the manors of Overton, Skerton and Wray, the towns of Lancaster and Slyne (!), the lordship of Bowland, the castle of Kenilworth,

¹ *Itin.*, vol ii, p. 38.

² *Holinshed's Chronicles*, vol. v, p. 335.

with other great possessions; and he was on the 13th June, 1362, advanced to the dignity of Duke of Lancaster "by girding with a sword, a cap of Furr on his head, with a circlet of gold and pearls."

"Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," died on the 3rd of February, 1399, and his estates were seized by Richard II. Indignant at this treatment, his banished son, the Duke of Hereford, landed with a small retinue at Plymouth, according to Froissart, or at Ravenspur, a buried city of Yorkshire, according to other chroniclers.¹ Hereford speedily deposed Richard, and on the 30th September, 1399, became King as Henry IV.

During the Wars of the Roses the Castle alternately shared the fortunes of both parties; and in 1469 Edward IV, when in the custody of Archbishop Neville, after his defeat by the Earl of Warwick, "being abroad and on hunting, Sir William Stanly with Sir Thomas Burgh, brought him fresh horse, and such a crew of followers that his keepers more feared their owne liues, then were forward to force him backe againe to prison, and so let the game goe without further chase." Edward fled to York, but not receiving the support he expected, "he posted to Lancaster, where he found the Lord Hastings his Chamberlaine well accompanied for his Conuey."²

In 1464 the Act of Resumption reserves to James Calbert the office of "Maister Carpenter of our Castell of Lancastre, and of the Clerk of the Werkys of the same Castell," without prejudice to a grant to John Sclatter, "in consideration of the greate hurtes and maymes that he hadd in the werres of our noble fadre at Wakefield, where he lost his right hande, and that other hande so maymed, so that he may neyther clothe ne feed hymself, as it evydently appereth, made of an annuite of iiij marks, to be taken yerly duryng his lif of th' issues and profites of our Mylne sett in our water of Lowne in our parish of Lancastre called Lownismylne"; and in 1489 the "constableship of the Castell of Lancastre with an annuyte of xx marcs"

¹Vide *Notes & Queries*, 1876. ²*Speed's Succession of England's Monarchs*, p. 679.

was reserved to Thomas Radclyff, whose ancestor, Thomas Ratcliff, had held the post in the reign of Edward III. Lambert Simnel, who, in 1487, landed at the Pile of Fouldry, and passed through Lancaster, did not avail himself of the advantages of the Castle, which was then in a semi-ruinous condition, although Leland, who visited the town towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII, describes the Castle as being "on a Hill strongly buildid and wel repairid." That it was not in such excellent repair is proved by the general renovation thereof which took place during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

In 1536, John Paslew, the last abbot of Whalley, was brought to Lancaster Castle on a charge of high treason in aiding, and taking part in, the rebellion termed the "Pilgrimage of Grace," and being convicted, the aged abbot (then more than eighty years old) was taken from thence to Whalley, drawn on a hurdle, to the gallows, and, on the 12th of March, hanged in front of his own abbey, two days after the abbot of Sawley had suffered at Lancaster.

Two of the monks of Furness were also committed to Lancaster Castle, but the abbot, Roger Pyle, was wary enough, by the surrender of the abbey lands, to secure the safety of his head, together with the vicarage of Dalton-in-Furness.

About Easter, 1554, George Marsh, a Protestant minister, who refused to conform to the Roman Catholic religion, was brought to the Castle, and in one of his letters he writes: "I and my fellow prisoner, Warburton, kneeling on our knees, read morning and evening prayer with the English Litany, twice, before noon and after, with other prayers, and also read every day certain chapters in the Bible, commonly towards night, with so high and loud a voice that the people without might hear us read, and sit under our windows."¹

As an illustration, one extract from them may be sufficient: "Seeing, brethren, it hath pleased God to set me and that most worthy minister of Christ, John Bradford, in the fore-front of

¹ Halley's *Lancashire; its Puritanism and Nonconformity*, pp. 81, 82.

the battle, where for the time is the most danger, I beseech you all standing in the bowels of Christ to help us and all others, our fellow soldiers, standing in like perilous places, with your prayers to God for us, that we may quit ourselves like men in the Lord, and give some example of boldness and constancy mingled with patience, in the fear of God, that ye and others, our brethren, through our example may leave example to your weak brethren to follow you. Salute from me in Christ all who love us in the faith, and at your discretion make them partakers of these letters, and pray ye all for me and others in bonds of the Gospel, that the same God, who by His grace hath called us from wicked Papistry unto the true Christianity, and now proveth our patience by persecution, will of His mercy and favour in the end gloriously deliver us, by death or by life. Amen.

At Lancaster, the 30th of August, 1554, by me, an unprofitable servant of Christ.

GEORGE MARSH."

Many of his letters dated from Lancaster were read in different parts of the county, exhorting his flock to continue steadfast in their adherence to the reformed faith. The Bishop of Chester, on his visit to the town, hearing of these congregations under the Castle walls, sternly reprimanded the Governor for his leniency, and ordered the prisoner to be kept in more strict confinement, from which, in the autumn of 1554, he was removed to Chester, and on the 24th April, 1555, suffered martyrdom at that place.

At least thirteen priests were executed at Lancaster for refusing to forsake their faith between 1584 and 1646. The tortures to which Father Arrowsmith was subjected were of the most painful description, and the persecutions of his adversaries ceased only with his cruel death. His head was set up on a stake above the Castle gateway, but the Judge who tried him, when on his way south after the conclusion of the Assizes, thinking it not sufficiently conspicuous sent orders back for the head to be set "higher by six yards than any of the pinacles."

In 1597 a man named Edward Hartley was condemned and executed at Lancaster on a charge of bewitching some of the family of Mr. Starkie, of Cleworth, but it was not until 1612 that the outcry against the supposed witches of Pendle Forest reached its height. On the 2nd of April in that year, Roger Nowell, of Read, committed Elizabeth Southernes, alias Old Demdike, Ann Whittle, alias Old Chattox, Alizon Davies or Device, and Anne Redfern, to Lancaster Castle, there to await their trial at the next Assizes for murder and witchcraft. The news of their capture having been spread abroad, their friends assembled on Good Friday at Malkin Tower, "and solemnized this great festiual day according to their former order, with great cheare, merry company, and much conference. In the end, in this great assemblie it was decreed that M. Couell, by reason of his office, shall be slaine before the next assizes. The Castle of Lancaster to be blown vp."¹

Margaret Pearson on a similar charge was condemned to stand "upon the Pillorie in open market at Clitheroe, Paddiham, Whalley, and Lancaster, with a paper vpon your head, in great Letters, declaring your offence," and afterwards to be imprisoned for a year.

Five others were found not guilty, but were bound over to keep the peace; and three others, the witches of Samlesbury, were acquitted, owing to the discovery that a girl, who was the only witness against them, had been suborned to give evidence, and that the whole charge was a fabrication.

In 1628 Father Edmund Arrowsmith was indicted at Lancaster on the charge of being a Romish priest contrary to the statute. He was tried and found guilty at the summer Assizes, and executed on the 28th August, his body being quartered and fixed on stakes over the gateway. After the execution a friend cut off his right hand and conveyed it to Bryn Hall, whence it was removed to Garswood; it is now preserved in the Catholic Chapel of Ashton-in-Mackerfield.

¹ Pott's *Discoverie*.

Many curious legends are told of the efficacy of this "Holy Hand" in curing diseases,¹ and so lately as 1872 a woman, suffering from paralysis, walked from Salford to Ashton in order to be cured by the "Dead Hand," but being found exhausted on the way was handed over to the parish authorities.

In 1630 a man named Utley was hanged at Lancaster for "having bewitched to death" Richard, son of Ralph Assheton, Lord of Middleton. In 1633 seventeen unfortunate creatures were tried at Lancaster on a charge of witchcraft (supported on the evidence of a boy, who was afterwards found to have been suborned), and found guilty.² The Judge reprieved them, but four were taken to London, and having been examined by Charles I, the charge against all was dismissed. Nevertheless, five of them were imprisoned some years in the Castle, and subjected to great cruelties. One of the prisoners confessed to the crime, and gave many details of her supposed compact with the Prince of Darkness. She alleged that in exchange for her soul the Devil gave her the power to hurt or benefit people through the medium of her familiar, who was called Mamilian, and that she could fly through the air, or raise storms at her bidding. She was bound on every Good Friday to attend the Annual Meeting of Witches and their Familiars, generally held in Pendle or Bowland Forest, over which presided "one greate or grande devill or spirit more eminent than the rest."³

On the 3rd January, 1641-2, Charles I demanded the impeachment of Lord Kimbolton and five members of the House of Commons, and the following day entered the House to enforce his request; but being foiled in his attempt, and dreading the crisis of the conflict, he retired to Hampton Court, and afterwards to York. On the 12th February the Parliament

¹ Roby's *Traditions of Lancashire*.

² Of these supposed witches, Sir William Pelham wrote on the 16th May, 1634, to Lord Conway, that it was "suspected that they had a hand in raising the great storm, wherein his Majesty was in so great danger at sea, in Scotland." — *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. iv, p. 365; and 3rd series, vol. iii, p. 259.

³ Dodsworth MSS., vol. lxi, p. 47.

nominated Lord Wharton as Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, in place of Lord Strange. A month later a deputation from the County Palatine, with a petition praying that the papists might be disarmed, was received by the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards the same persons presented a petition to the King at York, requesting him to return to the Parliament; and a second petition entreated him "to confirm whatever Your Parliament shall offer to your Royal view." On the 6th of June, the King delivered his answer to Sir John Girlington, of Thurland Castle, then High Sheriff of the county, who read it, as also the royal proclamation announcing a commission of array, at a meeting on Preston Moor, on the 20th June, when the two parties divided, the Royalists crying, "For the King!" "For the King!" and the Parliamentarians, "For the King and Parliament." After this both sides in Lancashire took active steps for war. In September, 1642, Lord Strange raised the banner of the King and assaulted Manchester; but failing in his attempts to take the city he established his quarters at Wigan, and thence made attacks on the towns in the neighbourhood. In January, 1642-3, it was determined by the leaders of the Parliamentary forces at Manchester to attack Preston. Accordingly, on the 8th February, the troops (Sir John Seton commanding the horse, Captains Holland and Booth the foot, and Major Birch a portion of the Manchester train bands), set out from Manchester and assaulted Preston in the night, from which town the Royalists, terror stricken, fled, and the stores, with many prisoners, fell into the hands of the assailants. Following up their advantage, Major Birch with a company of foot and a troop of horse, was, on the 17th February, sent to Lancaster "to view whether the townes were fortified strongly or no."

On the outbreak of the Civil War the Castle was in the hands of the Royalists, and had by them been "made vse of to imprison many honest men who would not comply to do what they thought, but they did not garrison it."¹ Major Birch, with

¹ *Discourse of the War in Lancashire.* Chetham Society, vol. lxii, p. 20.

the aid of the townspeople, took possession of the Castle, from which Roger Kirby, M.P., and Sir John Girlington, the High Sheriff, had fled, seeing that resistance was futile. All the prisoners were set at liberty, and Captain William Shuttleworth appointed Governor. About three weeks later Colonel Sir John Seton received a letter "by a post shewing me that there was a Spanish schip blowne in wth a storme to Weyre waters, and had a lake, there pylot being dead, desired help." Colonel Seton sent three companies to join a similar contingent at Lancaster, who "marched towards the schip, where the Captens were come a schoare at Rosehale" (Rossal): "the next day the Spanyards came a schoare to the number of 400: the ship was of great Burden such a one as was never landed in Wyre watter in any mans memory." The Earl of Derby¹ had also heard of the advent of the Spanish ship, and he marched over "the ford at Hiskebank with 300 horse. Our foote would not advance to the schip feareng that my Lord had had foote as well as horse, so they marched over to the oth^r syde of the water to preserve the ammuniti^{on} w^{ch} they had gotten out of the schip . . . so my Lord of Darbie aproches the schip and puts fire in her and burnt all, and so retired home again att the ford of Hiskebank" taking prisoners Colonel Dodding and Mr. Townson, of Lancaster, whom they had found on board. Though the ship was burned, the Parliamentary forces recovered from the bed of the river all the "ordinance to the number of 22, whereof 8 were of brass, 2 demi-cannons, one minion, 5 sacres, whereof 3 were broke and made useles." The guns were taken in boats "down Loyne to Lancaster and laid in the Castle Guard." While the removal of the cannon was being carried out, a mutiny arose at Preston, and the soldiers besieged the house of Sir John Seton, who, according to his own account, "wes forced to ly out of my house that nicht, and the next morning was faine to leepe

¹ William Stanley, sixth Earl of Derby, died on the 25th (or 29th) of September, 1642, and his son, James Stanley, Lord Strange, succeeded to the title of Earl of Derby.

ditches and hedges to get to Lancaster for they had beset all passages to kill me; when I came to Lancaster there was 8 companies of sogiors, ye canons were carieng up to the Castle, Manchester, Bolton, Preston, were stryveng who should have the best peecees." The Earl of Derby, who had been informed of the recovery of the guns, marched with 600 infantry and 400 horse through the Fylde, and being reinforced near Galgate by Sir John Girlington and Col. Tyldesley with 600 men, he, on the 18th March, attacked Lancaster, which was garrisoned with 600 musketeers. Lord Derby, before assaulting the town, sent the following message:—

"To the Mayor and Burgesses of the Towne of Lancaster.

Gentlemen—I am come into these parts by His Majestie's speciall command, to free you from the bondage of those declared traitors that now oppress you, and endeavour your destruction by bringing you into their own condition. I will not now mention your former neglect of the King's service, nor, I hope, I need not tell you what forces I have, or might have upon occasion, nor how joyfully all the countrey in my march have joyned themselves unto me. If you will submit the towne and your armes unto me, and likewise endeavour with me to re-obtaine the castle, you shall have all fair usage from me; if not, expect from me what the law of the lande and of warre will inflict upon you. Thus expecting your answer by ten of the clock this day, I rest

Your friend,

March the 18th, eight a clock."

DERBY.

This message fell into the hands of the Castle authorities, and by their direction the following answer was returned:—

"Right Honourable,

We received yours of this instant and do returne this answer: that all our arms are under the command of officers now within our towne, for the King and Parliament, so that we have not the disposal of them: and at their coming they took and fortified

the Castle, which was never in our command, and by reason thereof have our towne likewise at their pleasure ; so that both the towne and Castle are now at their disposal, and will be (by God's blessing) kept for his Majestie. And thus we humbly take our leave, and rest

Your honours in all respects."

On the receipt of this evasive reply the Royalists attacked the town, entering it by several ways at once, but after an hour's fighting were repulsed. When the leaders were deliberating as to a second assault, a soldier on the Parliamentary side was overheard to say that the stock of powder in the town was exhausted, which determined the Royalists to make another attempt. Proceeding more cautiously they concealed themselves behind hedges and houses, and setting on fire in various places some houses which adjoined the mud walls of the town, they took advantage of the confusion caused thereby to make a second attack, which was met with a stout resistance ; but Lord Derby seeing his men waver snatched up a pike and crying "follow me" led the way into the town. The garrison retired into the Church and Castle, but Captain Shuttleworth and many others were killed before the Castle gateway, and the Mayor taken prisoner. Then the Royalist soldiers, finding that the Castle was too strong for them, plundered the town and massacred the inhabitants in the most horrible manner. The fire spread, and Penny Street, "that long street from the Whit Croft (White Cross) all was burned, dwelling-houses, barnes, corne, hay, cattell in their stalls,"¹ ninety houses and eighty-six barns in all. While the soldiers were thus engaged, the garrison of the Castle, finding their provisions exhausted and the well dried up, sallied out, and seized a quantity of provisions, besides taking several prisoners. In the meantime, messengers had been sent by their commanders to Preston, praying for relief, and Sir John Seton (who had returned from Lancaster), accordingly sent Colonel Assheton with two thousand men for

¹ *Lancashire Warr.* C. S. vol. lxii, p. 29.

that purpose. The Earl of Derby hearing of their approach, withdrew to Ellel, and to avoid him Colonel Assheton went round by Cockerham to Lancaster. Sir John Seton with more troops followed the next day, leaving only a small force at Preston, of which blunder the Earl availed himself by marching to and taking possession of that town.¹ Sir John Seton in his report pathetically complains that he "wes to march from Lanc^r wth the troupes about 2 of the klok again, but no sogior wold stur in regard they were weired, having marched 20 myls. The next morneing being reddie to march, none wold stay in Lanc^r. Coll. Stanlies 3 Comp^s who were into it cause beat there drums in spyt of my teeth, and when I caused schut the gates, they swore they wold fyre the Canons and be gon, so y^t I was faine to cause set open the gates: none of Coll. Schuttleworths regem^t wold stay, so y^t I was in a greater pplexitie thenever." Finally two of Col. Holland's regiments agreed to remain, and the rest set out for Preston, but hearing that the town was in the hands of the Royalists they retired to Ribchester. Col. Seton says: "I mayd this known to the 2 Captens wth me: they seyed this was no place for me to be in, nether wold they stay after me, so I parted out of the Castle, and wrot to the liftenents, how things stood, desired them, if the sogiors wold not stay to defend the Castle, to retire the same way to Clethro. It seems the Comp^s has gotte salt beef and porke for a month or 2, and there is water in the Castle, so

¹ Lord Derby, writing from Preston, thus describes the siege of Lancaster:—"When I came before the town I summoned it in his Majestie's name, and the Mayor (as I heard) counselled by the commanders for the Parliament, made me so slight an answer, after I expected it a whole day, that I, enraged to see their sauciness against so good a Prince, made bold to burn the greatest part of the town, and in it many of their soldiers, who defended it very sharply for two hours. But we beat them into the Castle, and I seeing the town clear from all but smoke, spared the remainder of that town, and laid siege unto the Castle. There was no woman or child suffered, or any but those who did bear arms, for so I gave directions to my soldiers, except some three or four that I think as likely to be killed by them. Having got some advantage (which was the first that I had ever had since these unhappy times), I thought well to slip on to Preston."—Vide Eliot Warburton's *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, vol. ii, p. 143.

y^t if we can relive them against y^t tyme it is well, but I despare of y^t seeing it is to fare for us above 40 myls. This schip has bin the cause of all o^r sorrow having o^r troopes devyded onely to gett these Canons."¹ After this the Castle was abandoned for a short time, being re-occupied on the 26th or 27th March.

Lord Derby, encouraged by his success at Preston, made a second attack on Bolton, but was beaten off with a loss of twenty-three men, and in revenge the Parliamentarians assaulted Wigan, driving out the Royalists, only, however, to evacuate the town themselves the same evening. A few days later the Earl, having again collected his scattered forces, advanced into the hundred of Blackburn, taking possession of Whalley, whence, though at first successful, he was compelled to retreat before an army raised by Colonels Shuttleworth, Starkie, and Assheton. Driven by the Roundheads from Whalley to Ribchester, from Ribchester to Preston, and thence to Wigan and Lathom, he changed the course of his retreat and marched northwards. A short halt was made at Preston, but the victorious Roundheads easily drove them from that town, and retreating by Kirkham, they fled by Lancaster and Hornby Castle into Westmoreland. Colonel Assheton pursued them as far as Hornby, when, seeing their utter disorder, he returned to Lancaster, and removed from the Castle fourteen of the Spanish ship-guns, two of which were broken, the remainder being left for its defence. The cannons were taken to Manchester, and on a day of thanksgiving there, were fired, astonishing the people in no small degree by the sound. The garrisons of Hornby and Thurland still held out for the King, and a Royalist force was sent to compel Lancaster Castle to surrender. The siege lasted nearly three weeks, but was raised by the advance of Colonel Assheton on his way to reduce Hornby and Thurland, a task soon accomplished. In June, 1643, the Earl of Derby,

¹Sir John Seton's Letter dated from Manchester, "ye 25 M^{ch}, 1643." Chetham Society, vol. lvii.

despairing of success, fled from Whitehaven to the Isle of Man. During the summer of that year the Royalists collected an army in Westmoreland for the purpose of retaking Lancaster, but Alexander Rigby, an indefatigable Parliamentary leader, then engaged in the siege of Thurland, which had been re-occupied, marched his soldiers across the sands and defeated the Royal army near Dalton-in-Furness. In the winter of 1643 the garrison at Lancaster was strengthened, and both sides made vigorous preparations for a struggle in the ensuing spring, but no military movements of importance occurred in the northern part of the county.

On the 14th May, 1644, a number of prisoners, who had been taken at Lathom House, were sent from Preston, and on the following day, though their escort was attacked by the Cavaliers near Garstang, arrived safely at Lancaster, and were incarcerated in the Castle, of which Colonel Dodding¹ was appointed Governor. By his orders the wooden portcullis was removed from the gateway, and one of iron substituted, and the fortifications of the town were rebuilt and repaired. In 1645 the Castle was garrisoned by "a rude company of Yorkshire troopers, the cruellest persons this County was ever pestered with—men that could not be pleased with any quarters, either for themselves or their horses, and for their own advantage would quarter themselves (as farr from the Castle) at the bottom of the Fylde country."² In consequence of this the Parliament ordered that "all the walls about it should be thrown downe, only the Gate Houses, the buildings upon the west and south, with the Towers retained" for the confinement of prisoners. This was accordingly done, but that the Castle must still have remained a fortress of considerable strength is attested by the

¹ Colonel George Dodding, the head of an old Furness family residing at Conishead Priory, was born in 1603, and on the outbreak of the Civil War was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant by the Parliament; in 1643 he was made a Sequestrator of delinquents' estates; and in 1645 placed on the Lancashire Committee for the regulation of military affairs in the county. He died in 1650.

² *Lancashire Warr*, p. 63.

fact that, when the Duke of Hamilton with his army passed through Lancaster in August, 1648, Colonel Tyldesley,¹ who was left with a large force to besiege the Castle, was unable to reduce it. The garrison though reduced to the greatest extremities, held out for some days, when the news of Cromwell's victory over the Royalist troops near Preston compelled Colonel Tyldesley to retire to Appleby.

The following letters, copied from the State Papers preserved in the Record Office, furnish particulars of the state of the Castle during the Civil War :—

“To ye Governor of ye Castle at Lancaster.

Sr,

Wee have received yo'r information concerning the danger that Lancaster Castle was in of being surprised and of yo'r care of preventing thereof, for which wee return you thanks, and desire you to proceed and examine all such as ye shall think fit for a further discovery of that designe and certify the examinations hither that order may be taken to proceed to the tryall of them, and in order thereunto wee desire you that such as you have in yo'r custody, or such other as you shall upon further examination find just cause to apprehend may be kepte in safe custody in Lancaster Goale till they be brought to their tryall.

Whitehall,

29^o Maij, 1649.”

¹ Sir Thomas Tyldesley, only son of Edward Tyldesley and Wardley, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston, of Holker, at the commencement of the war raised troops for the King at his own expense, distinguishing himself at the battle of Edge Hill, the siege of Bolton, and particularly at Burton-upon-Trent, where he led the storming party across a bridge of thirty-six arches, receiving for this brilliant exploit the honour of knighthood. In 1649 he fled to Ireland, and two years later, having crossed into Scotland, was appointed Major-General under the Earl of Derby to muster the forces of Lancashire and Cheshire in aid of the advance of Charles II into England. Before these levies were properly equipped or disciplined, Lord Derby was obliged to oppose them to the Parliamentary veterans, and the battle, fought at Wigan Lane on the 25th August, 1651, proved most disastrous to the Royal cause, Colonel Tyldesley and more than half his associates being left on the field. A monument commemorative of his chivalrous courage and adventurous military career was erected in 1679 on the spot where he was killed.

"To ye Governor of Lancaster Castle.

Sr,

Wee have upon due consideration given order that the Castle of Lancaster should be demolished excepte such parts thereof as are necessary for the sitting of the Courts of Justice and for the keepe of the Common Goale of the Countrey, and we have given Commission to some Gentlemen of the Countrey to see it effected.

We have also received information that there are some Guns and a considerable quantity of Ammunition now in the sayd Castle. Wee desire you that the sayd Guns & Ammunition may be sent forthwith to Leverpoole & there delivered to the Governor to be by him disposed as wee shall give order.

Whitehall,

18 Junii, 1649."

"To ye Governor of Lancaster.

We formerly sent you order for removing the armes & amunition that are in the Castle of Lancaster to Leverpoole, but as yet there hath beene no obedience given to that order, wee have therefore now given directions to those who will take care it be done. You are therefore hereby required to deliver up the sayd armes and amunition to the Committee whom wee appointed for the demolishing of the sayd Castle or to any two of them to be disposed of by them according to such directions as they have or shall have from this Counsell, and to this Order we expect your present and punctual compliance.

Whitehall,

10 July, 1649."

On the same day a letter was sent to "Capt. Wm. Knipe, John Sawrey, & George Toulson Esqrs.," informing them that they had been appointed a Committee to see that the Castle was demolished, and, "if they should find the Governor still refractory," to report to the Council of State in order that he might be removed. Presumably the Governor continued

"refractory," as the letters of the Council are in future addressed to the Deputy Governor, who, however, seemed very unwilling to carry out the orders imposed upon him. On the 24th of July letters are sent to the Deputy Governor and to the Committee urging the speedy demolition of the Castle, and similar letters followed one another for three or four months. In November the following curious letter was sent :—

"To the Comiss. for demolition of Lancaster Castle.

Gentlemen,

We understand that by a petition presented to this Councell from the towne of Preston in Amoundernesse that the last yeare upon the occasion of the Scotts invading England the army then under the command of Lt. Gen^{ll} Cromwell comeing thither were in some want of bullet, were necessitated for their present supply to take the lead wh. covered the chancell of the church of the said Towne ; w^{ch} in regard it was taken for the use of the publike & for the serving of God pressing an occasion, they desire that soe much lead may be returned unto them out of that w^{ch} is taken off the Castle of Lancaster upon the demolition thereof as may serve for the covering over againe of their Chancell. Wee conceive their desire to bee both just & reasonable, and therefore doe recomend it unto yo^r especial care, and desire that such a quantity of lead that may bee sufficient for that worke may be delivered unto such person as shall be employed unto you from the Corporation to that purpose.

Whitehall,

6 Nov. 1649."

More than eighteen months after the date of the last letter, the Council of State sent three officers to view the Castle "to see whether it be so far demolished as to be untenable according to former order," and with the minute recording this the correspondence ends.

G G

On the 12th August, 1651, Charles II on his march southwards was proclaimed at Lancaster Market Cross, and before leaving for Ashton Hall, where he passed the night, caused the gates of the Castle to be opened and the prisoners to be released.

In 1663 Commissioners were appointed to superintend the restoration of the Castle.

In the same year, George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was brought before the magistrates to answer the charge of holding illegal meetings and refusing the oath of supremacy.

"The session was large," says George Fox, "and the concourse of people very great; and way being made for me, I came up to the bar and stood there with my hat on, they looking earnestly upon me and I upon them for a pretty space. Then proclamation being made for all to keep silence upon pain of imprisonment, and all being quiet, I said twice 'Peace be among you!' Then spake the Chairman (Robert Rawlinson, of Cark Hall), and asked if I knew where I was? I said, 'Yes, I do, but it may be,' said I, 'my hat offends you; that's a low thing, that's not the honour I give to magistrates, for the true honour is from above, which,' said I, 'I have received, and I hope it is not the hat which you look upon to be the honour.' The Chairman said they looked for the hat too, and asked wherein I shewed my respect to magistrates if I did not put off my hat. I replied, 'in coming when they called me.' They then bid one to take off my hat." After tendering Fox the oath, which he refused, they committed him to the Castle for trial at the next Assizes.

At the Assizes held on the 14th March, 1664, Mrs. Margaret Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, who afterwards married George Fox, "was called to the bar, and order was given to the gaoler, by the Judge, to set a stool and cushion for her to sit upon; and she had four of her daughters with her at the bar, and the Judge said, 'Let not Mrs. Fell's daughters stand at the bar, but let them come up hither; they shall not stand at the bar.' So they plucked them

up, and set them near where the Judge sat." The Judge asked Mrs. Fell if she would take the oath, but she refused, and plied him with so many arguments against it, that he lost his temper and said, "She was not there upon account of her conscience, and that she had an everlasting tongue." Mrs. Fell still spoke on, the Judge with difficulty interposing the question, "Will you take the oath, or will you not?" and at last, out of patience, he cried, "Take her away."

George Fox, after an altercation with the Judge, was remanded for two days, and on the 16th, still declining to take the oath, the Judge exclaimed, "Take him away then. I will have no more to do with him ; take him away." Margaret Fell also was sent back to the prison, and on the 29th of August, being brought before Judge Turner, again refused to take the oath. The Judge addressing her, said, "You wrote to me concerning your prisons, that they are bad, and rains in, and are not fit for people to lie in, and I answered, 'the Sheriff doth know, and hath been told of it several times, and now it is raining. If you will send to see at this present, you may see whether they be fit for people to lie in or no ;' and Colonel Kirby stood up, and spoke to the Judge to excuse the Sheriff and the badness of the room, and I spoke to him and said: 'If you were to lie in it yourselves, you would think it hard ; but your mind is only in cruelty to commit others, as William Kirby here hath done, who hath committed ten of our friends, and put them into a cold room, where there was nothing but bare boards to lie on ; where they have laid several nights, some of them old ancient men above threescore years of age, and known to be honest men in their country where they live,' and when William Kirby was asked 'Why they might not be at liberty to shift for themselves for beds?' he answered and said, 'they were to commit them to prison, but not to provide prisons for them ;' and we asked, 'who should do it then?' and he said, 'the King.' And then the Judge spoke to him and said they should not do so ; they should let them have prisons fit for men." Such was the state of the

Castle as a prison in 1664. On the same day Fox was brought up and placed "among the murtherers, and there stood amongst them above two hours the people and justices and Judge gazing upon me." When the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, George Fox pointed out so many flaws in the indictment that the Judge, much to his chagrin, was obliged to quash it. Fox also complained of the state of his prison, and in his own words "desired the Judge to come and see it, being so bad they would put no creature they had in it, and I told him that Colonel Kirby, who was then on the bench, said, 'I should be locked up, and no flesh alive should come at me.' So I was led away to my prison, and some Justices, with Colonel Kirby, went up to see it, and when they came up they durst scarcely go in it, it was so bad—rainy and windy, and the badness of the floor—and others that came up said it was a jakes house (I being removed out of the prison which I was in formerly), and so Colonel Kirby said I should be removed from that place ere long, that I should be sent into some securer place."¹ As a second indictment was invalid, owing to some mistake, the Judge, in order to secure the person of Fox, tendered him the oath, and on his refusal to take it, committed him to prison.² According to the promise of Colonel Kirby, his prison was changed, but not for the better, as Fox writes: "I was put into a tower where the smoke of the other prisoners came up so thick that it stood as dew upon the walls, and sometimes it was so thick I could hardly see the candle when it burned; besides it rained in upon my bed, and many times, when I went out to

¹Harleian Miscellany, vol. vi, p. 292.

²During his imprisonment, Fox engaged in a controversy with a Baptist Minister named John Wiggan, who afterwards wrote a Pamphlet, entitled: "Antichrist's Strongest Hold Overturned; or, the Foundation of the Religion of the People called Quakers Bared and Razed. In a Debate had with some of them in the Castle at Lancaster." In reply to this was issued: "An Answer to John Wiggan's Book spread up and down in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wales, who is a Baptist and a Monarchy Man. From the Prisoners at Lancaster, whom he then opposed, being then a Prisoner, Thomas Curwen (of Lancashire), William Houlden, Henry Wood, William Wilson."

stop the rain in the winter season, my shirt was wet through with the rain that came in upon me; in this manner did I lie all that long cold winter."¹ This was probably the Dungeon Tower, one of the most loathsome prisons in England.

At the March Assizes, 1665, Fox was again remanded, and soon after, his sufferings beginning to excite the sympathy of the people of Lancaster, he was removed to Scarborough Castle, from which he was released on his own petition in September, 1666.

On the approach of the Scottish army, in 1715, Lancaster was garrisoned by 600 militia, but their commander, Sir Henry Hoghton, not receiving the support from Preston which he had anticipated, withdrew his forces and retreated southwards. The Lancastrians at first determined to resist the progress of the Rebel army, and under the advice of Colonel Charteris, of Hornby Castle, commenced to demolish the bridge over the Lune; some of the battlements were thrown into the river, but the work of destruction was stopped by the recollection of the fact that the river was fordable at low water. The inhabitants having thrown all the gunpowder to be found in the town down the Well in the Market Place, retired to their homes, allowing the Scotch to enter without resistance. On the 7th November, 1715, the Scottish army marched from Kirkby Lonsdale to Lancaster, which they reached about one o'clock, and in better order than they had entered any other place, marched into the County town to the sound of the bagpipes, with colours flying and swords drawn—the prisoners in the Castle climbing on to the leads and cheering them in their advance. Proceeding to the Market Place, and ranging round the cross, King James III was proclaimed with due ceremony, and the soldiers dispersed to seek their billets. At night a council was held to determine whether all the prisoners in the Castle should be set at liberty, at which it was decided only to release those on the Crown side,

¹ Fox's Journal, vol. ii, p. 34 (7th edition).

amongst whom was Tom Syddall, the Manchester mob captain, sentenced at the Assizes three months before to stand in the pillory at Lancaster, and to undergo a term of imprisonment for instigating a riot, in which a meeting house was destroyed. On the following day the officers attended service at the Parish Church, and in the afternoon "the gentleman soldiers dressed and trimmed themselves up in their best cloathes for to drink a dish of tea with the Ladys of this town. The Ladys also here appeared in their best riging, and had their tea tables richly furnished for to entertain their new suitors." On the 9th November the army left the town, "the gentlemen very sorrowfull to part with their new Loves."¹ Of the advisability of thus quitting a town so well disposed towards them, with a strongly fortified Castle, there have been grave doubts. Had the Rebels continued here, it is possible that their rout might not have been so complete as it was at Preston only three days later, or that the conditions of surrender might have been more advantageous to themselves.

The great mass of the prisoners taken at Preston were distributed between the gaols of Chester, Liverpool, and Lancaster. William Stout, in his Autobiography, says, "About four hundred of them were brought to Lancaster Castle, and a regiment of dragoons quartered in the town to guard them. They laid in straw in the stables, most of them, and in a month's time about a hundred of them were conveyed to Liverpool to be tried; about 200 of them continued a year, and about 50 of them died,² and the rest were transported to America."³ On the 18th February, 1716, four of the Rebels, by name, Hercules Durham, Donald Robertson, George Mackintosh, and — Crow, a mathematician, of Aberdeen, were executed at Lancaster, and

¹ Clark's Journal (Chetham Society, vol. v), p. 97.

² One of the large number who died in the Castle was Matthew Jenkinson, a servant to the ill-fated Earl of Derwentwater. As the courage of the men of Lancaster evaporated on the approach of the Rebels, so the ladies of the town thought it expedient to ignore their former friends when they fell into adversity.

³ Page 93.

even so late as the 20th October following, almost a year after their triumphal entry into the town, five more of the unfortunate adherents of the Pretender, by name, John Bruce, — Charnley, George Hodgson, Thomas Shuttleworth, and John Winckley, suffered the penalty of death at Lancaster, their heads, with the names attached, being fixed over the gateway.

On the 24th November, 1745, the van of the army of the second rebellion, with Prince Charles marching on foot at its head, entered Lancaster, followed the next day by the main body. On their departure all the stragglers were seized and immured in the Castle. On the 13th December the Scots were in full retreat, staying the night and the following day at Lancaster, and releasing the prisoners, the majority of whom were retaken by the Royal troops and conducted to the Castle. This was the last hostile army that appeared before Lancaster, and since that time the Castle has been degraded from its Ducal, and at one time Regal character, to become a prison for hundreds of the lowest specimens of humanity, and for not a few “the *last* abode of crime and folly.”

John Howard, the Prison Philanthropist, inspected the Castle in 1774, and reported on the whole favourably as to its state as a prison, urging, however, that “the large stable and the great room under the Shire Hall,” in the latter of which one poor lunatic lived for many years, should be converted into night-rooms for felons, and that an infirmary should be erected. The former recommendation was adopted at once, and on Howard visiting the Castle in 1779 he found the old stable converted as he had suggested. The number of debtors on his first visit was seventy-four, felons, thirteen; and in 1779 the numbers were—Debtors: Male, sixty-seven; Female, five. Felons, eleven. Impressed men, seventeen. In 1788 an Act of Parliament was obtained under which a large sum was expended in adapting the Castle to take its place as a County Gaol. In 1802 the number of prisoners had increased to seventy-six debtors and ninety felons; and in 1809 to one hundred and

sixteen debtors and ninety-seven felons, with five lunatics, two of whom were furiously frantic.¹

On the 24th September, 1818, Mrs. Fry, a second Prison Philanthropist, accompanied by her brother, J. J. Gurney, visited the Castle, and expressed her satisfaction with its internal arrangements.

The largest number of debtors confined here at one time was in 1839, when the number was three hundred and twenty, for whose accommodation there were twenty-two rooms; each debtor on entering the Castle selected his apartments according to his means, and having paid his fee, remained an inmate thereof without further expense. The names of, and prices of admission to the different rooms, were as follows:—

To the Royal Tap, Well Tower, Long Room, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, £1 each; the Snug, £1 10s. *od.*; the Pigeons, 16/-; the Chancery, Pin-box, Smugglers, Albion, and Belle Vue, 15/- each; the Quakers Room, £1 5s. *od.*; Nos. 4 and 8, £1 15s. *od.*; and the Constables, 5s. each.

For the amusement of the debtors there was a library, to which the subscription was one pound per annum, and in July in every year a mock election of a member for the ancient borough of John of Gaunt took place. On these elections (the scenes at which were very similar to those of former days in the town), addresses were issued and posted on the pump, committees organised, hustings erected, speeches made and reported, and on the day of polling bribery was common, the bribe generally being a leg of mutton, or a gallon of ale; the

¹ The accommodation of the Castle for prisoners is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Criminals...	105	105	210
For Debtors—Sleeping-cells	86	12	98
Day-rooms	4	2	6
Total ordinary expenditure of the prison, including salaries of all officers, &c., for the year ending 29th September, 1876...		£4,390	7 5
Average annual cost per prisoner (after deducting the net profit on earning—£2 4s. 1d.)		18	18 0
Average weekly cost of food per prisoner		0	2 1
Total amount paid in salaries of officers		2,183	7 10

elections (also like those of the town) did not conduce to the peace of the inhabitants, as on several occasions party spirit ran so high that the poll was adjourned. At the close a dinner was provided, and the bill for the day's proceedings (exclusive of bribes), generally amounted to fifty pounds! It is needless to add that the creditors were not consulted in this expenditure.

The last occasion on which the Castle was honoured with the presence of Royalty was on the 8th October, 1851, when Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, visited her Duchy Castle, and ascended to the top of John of Gaunt's chair, the doorway into the small turret being made specially for this purpose, and bearing the initials and date carved on the stone—"V.R., 1851." Her Majesty was presented by the Constable, William Hulton, Esq., with the keys of the Castle—one made in the reign of Edward III, the other in the time of Queen Elizabeth—and two Addresses, which, in the "Life of the Prince Consort," are mentioned in the Queen's Diary as being "very prettily worded, and very gratifying from the respect expressed in them for the Prince." The return journey to the station "was through most loyal crowds, who all, it is noted, 'wore either a red rose, or a red rosette, as emblems of the House of Lancaster.'"

The Assizes have been held at Lancaster for more than five hundred years with a few exceptions:—

In 1324 owing, perhaps, to the town of Lancaster having been recently burned by the Scots, the Assizes were opened at Preston, but the court adjourned without transacting any business, owing to the intimidation of a party of armed men under Henry Gellibrand.¹

In the tenth year of the reign of Henry V, a precept was issued to the Sheriff of Lancashire to cause public proclamation to be made in all market towns and elsewhere in the County, that the Sessions fixed to be holden at Lancaster on Tuesday, the morrow of St. Lawrence, should be there commenced, and

¹Placit. T. Mich., 17 Ed. II, Ebor. Rot. 16.

thence adjourned to the Wednesday following to the town of Preston, because the King had heard both by vulgar report, and the credible testimony of honest men, that in the town of Lancaster so great a mortality was raging, that a large portion of the population from the corrupt and pestiferous air, infected with various infirmities and deadly diseases, were dying rapidly, and the survivors quitting the place from dread of death.¹

In the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV, a warrant was issued for the adjournment of the Sessions from Lancaster to Preston, by reason of the pestilence in and near Lancaster.²

In 1643, by order of Parliament, no Assizes were held, and in 1874, owing to fever raging in the Castle, the Assizes were held at the Town Hall.

In 1835, when a portion of the business of the Assizes was removed from Lancaster, the Judges on leaving church were saluted with a muffled peal, an event which caused great excitement in the town.

A vast number of drawings and engravings of the Castle have been published at various times, and it has figured prominently in many paintings of most eminent artists. Amongst the best engravings issued before the nineteenth century are the following :—

A plan of the Castle is contained in Speed's Map of Lancashire, published in 1610.

In 1778, Stephen Mackreth published a map of Lancaster, in one corner of which is inserted a drawing of the south side of the Castle, shewing the Dungeon and Adrian's Tower with the moat in front. In the same year, a beautifully executed engraving of the Gateway was issued by Thomas Hearne, shewing the pump on the south side of the gateway, with a flight of steps behind, leading to a path between the Castle and the moat.

¹ Duchy of Lancaster Records, 10 Henry V, No. 117.

² Duchy of Lancaster Records, 5 Edward IV, No. 25.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.¹

Date.				Name.
Temp. Edward III	...	...	...	Thomas Ratcliff.
1400	...	...	...	William Rygmayden.
	...	...	...	Christopher Barton.
1485	...	...	...	Thomas Radclyff.
1513	...	...	...	Thomas Hampden.
1523	...	...	...	Thomas Butler.
1527	...	...	...	William and Marmaduke Tunstall.
1556	...	...	...	Francis Tunstall.
1595	...	...	...	James Anderton.
1597	...	...	...	William Farrington.
1601	...	...	...	Sir Richard Warburton and R. Warburton, junr.
1610	...	...	...	Cyrill Warburton.
1660	...	...	...	Henry Porter.
1667	...	...	...	Richard Kirkby.
1674	...	...	...	John Otway.
1683	...	...	...	Charles Otway.
1690	...	...	...	Thomas Webberley.
1697	...	...	...	Hugh Alsop.
1709	...	...	...	William Hayhurst.
1727	...	...	...	Robert Hayhurst.
1736	...	...	...	Alexander Sherson.
1738	...	...	...	William Marsden.
1744	...	...	...	John Gunson.
1760	...	...	...	William Butterfield.
1787	...	...	...	Thomas Butterworth Bayley.
1803	...	...	...	Alexander Butler.
1811	...	...	...	Sir Richard Clayton, Bart.
1829	...	...	...	William Hulton.
1860	...	...	...	Edmund George Hornby.

¹ For some of these names the editor is indebted to Mr. W. R. Williams' "Official Lists of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster," 1901.

CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE—*continued.*

Date.				Name.
1865	...	...	...	Thomas Greene.
1872	...	...	...	Thomas Batty Addison.
1874	...	...	...	Robert Townley Parker.
1879	...	...	...	Lord Winmarleigh.
1892	...	...	...	W. W. B. Hulton (made Baronet in 1905).

KEEPERS OF THE CASTLE.

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Salary.
Circ. 1199	Warinus Jointor or Janitor.	In 1775 Mr. Howard reported that the Keeper had no fixed
1208	Henry de Lea.	Salary, but received his
...	...	remuneration in fees. These
1591	Thomas Covell.	fees were abolished in 1785,
1643	Colonel Shuttleworth.	and the Salary of the
1644	Col. George Dodding.	Keeper fixed by the magis-
1664	— Hunter.	trates at £210 per annum,
1714	John Beardsworth.	which had risen in 1812 to
1726	Anthony Helme.	£500; in 1820 the amount
1747	Henry Bracken.	was £600, out of which
1764	Edward Styth.	four Turnkeys had to be
	James Styth.	paid, and in 1862 was fixed
	John Dane.	at £325, being increased in
1769	John Higgin, Senior.	1870 to £375, and in 1876
1782	John Higgin, Junior.	to £500, the present re-
1833	James Hansbrow.	muneration.
1862	Arthur Hansbrow.	
1867	Harrington Welford Parr.	

CHAPLAINS OF THE CASTLE.

Date.	Name.	Salary.
	Mr. Spicer.	In 1709 Miss Abigail Rigby
1775	James Watson.	bequeathed to Trustees the
1790	John Woodrow.	sum of £100 upon trust to pay

CHAPLAINS OF THE CASTLE—*continued*.

Date.	Name.	Salary.
1804	— Withnell.	the interest to the Chaplain,
1804	Joseph Rowley.	if he preached six sermons
1858	Henry Fielding Smith.	to the prisoners in one year.
1892	J. W. Blakemore.	This money was afterwards
1897	Archdeacon Bonsey.	invested in land in Heysham (part of which was exchanged for land in Scotforth), the proceeds of which are about £50 per annum.

The stipend of the Chaplain in 1775 was £50 per annum; in 1812 £30 was added if the Chaplain audited the accounts, with £4 from the Duchy and Fifteen shillings from the Sheriff for each condemned convict whom he attended. In 1837 the stipend was £350; and in 1858 £200; increased in 1877 to £300, exclusive of the income derived from the land.

SURGEONS OF THE CASTLE.

Date.	Name.	Salary.
1777	Mr. Dixon.	"Salary none: he makes a bill." — <i>Howard's Report</i> .
1779	Mr. Dixon.	„ £10 10s.
1801	Josiah Baxendale.	„ £84
1822	J. Smith.	„ £84, advanced in 1824 to £120.
1837	James Stockdale Harrison.	„ £100.
1854	James Pearson Langshaw.	„ £80 advanced to £100.
1874	William Wingate Saul.	„ £100, advanced in 1877 to £125.
1898	A. S. Barling.	

On the south-east side, overlooking the town, stands the noble Gateway Tower, with its frowning corbels pierced for the descent of missiles or molten lead on the heads of a hostile force. In the centre, above the archway, is a statue of John of

Gaunt by Claud Nimmo, a working mason, placed in its position in 1822: on either side is a shield, the one bearing the arms of France (modern) quartering England, the other the same with a label of three points for difference. As several writers have ascribed the erection to John of Gaunt, owing to its bearing what they term his arms, it may be advisable to shew that this theory is untenable. In 1340 Edward III first assumed the arms of France, viz., azure, semée de fleurs-de-lys, or, quartering the lions of England, "semée de lys" implying a quantity of fleurs-de-lys scattered over the whole shield, or the quarter in which they are placed. In 1364 the French King changed the semée de lys, known heraldically as *France ancient*, to three fleurs-de-lys, two and one (i.e., triangularly), or *France modern*, but *this alteration was not followed in England till 1403 at the earliest*, at which date John of Gaunt had been dead four years; as the arms on the Gateway Tower are *France modern*, i.e., three fleurs-de-lys only, quartering England, it is extremely improbable that John of Gaunt erected the front wall in which these arms are inserted. On one of the shields is still to be seen, though almost obliterated, a label of three points, apparently without any charge; some writers, on the supposition that the arms were those of John of Gaunt, have treated the label as a label ermine, the distinction of that prince, but this would not agree with the quarterings, which are of a later period, and which, with a label ermine, would relegate the building of the Tower to some later Prince who had no interest in Lancaster; probably, therefore, the label was without any charge. This silver label, assumed by Henry V when Prince of Wales to distinguish his arms from those of his Royal father, has been borne by every Prince of Wales since that time, thus seeming to denote that some Prince of Wales was the builder of this part of the Tower, and as the only Princes of Wales between 1403, the date when the arms of France were changed in England, and the reign of Henry VII, were those Princes afterwards known as Henry V, Henry VI, and Edward V, and as the two latter were called to

the throne when very young, leaving Henry V alone to deal with ; as also Henry IV conferred the Honour of Lancaster on his son, Prince Henry, and as, further, the arms on the north side of the gateway exactly correspond with those of Henry V, as Prince of Wales, blazoned on his Stall Plate in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, it is probable that to him is due the honour of causing this portion of the gateway to be erected.

Very little, therefore, of the Tower, as it at present stands, can be fairly attributed to John of Gaunt. The inner flat-pointed archway, the passage with vaulted roof, and perhaps a portion of the north-west corner, are of the style prevalent in the thirteenth century, and may have been erected after the siege by Hubert de Burgh ; the outer archway, with the octagonal towers on each side, and the front wall up to the niche, belong to the fourteenth century, and may possibly be the portion erected by John of Gaunt ; the arms, which are those of England on the one shield, and, probably, as has been shewn, of Henry V as Prince of Wales on the other, tend to shew that that Prince may have restored the tower on his being created Duke of Lancaster in 1409, shortly before which time the Royal Court was held at the Castle ; and the machiolated battlements are probably of a still later date.

The niche for the Portcullis is still to be seen. The old oak doors were replaced by new ones about ninety-three years ago, and the inner iron gate erected rather more than a century since, the only protection before that time to prevent prisoners escaping when the outer door was open, being a chain drawn across the archway, and warders stationed in front with fire-arms. On the north side are the warders' rooms, in one of which are preserved the chains and ropes used in the fettering of prisoners, and the two ancient keys of the Castle. On the south side is a staircase leading to the rooms over the archway. One of these is the old Court-room, which the Constable of the Castle has the right to occupy, a privilege apparently unappreciated ; in one, supposed to have been the Chapel, are

still to be seen the marks where a large cross has been fixed against the wall for religious purposes. An inscription cut in the wall of the corridor records that "John Bailey, committed Aprill ye 15th, 1741, by Brindle, for kissing ye"—here follows a violin carved in high relief. The small towers at the top are called the Constables; the vane on the northernmost was erected in 1688, and restored in 1830. A quantity of stones still remain in one of the towers, which was collected in anticipation of an attempt to rescue Hunt, the "Agitator of Peterloo," who was committed to Lancaster Castle in 1819 on a charge of holding seditious meetings in Manchester. The thickness of the walls is about nine feet, and the height of the whole tower sixty-six feet.

Northwards is the Governor's house, erected between 1786 and 1788, the Governor having previous to that time lived at the Judges' lodgings in Church Street. Near where this building now stands was formerly the skittle-ground and bowling-green of the debtors, with a pond of water for the cattle. The new archway or entrance to the Governor's house, with the rooms above, was built in 1876.

Across the site of the Governor's house ran the curtain wall connecting the gateway with the Well Tower, a building of great antiquity. Two storeys of dungeons are beneath the ground, and one which was, until recently, much longer and is supposed to have connected this Tower with the Lungess, shows the curious manner in which the arch was constructed in those early days, the roof, which is slightly pointed, being formed of a species of concrete moulded upon a substructure of intersecting twigs, the marks of which are still visible.

Between this tower, called the Well Tower, from the existence within it of a very deep well, and the Lungess, are three small towers erected in the latter end of the eighteenth century and the commencement of the nineteenth, in the excavation for the foundation of which the base of a round tower was discovered.¹

¹ The steps leading from the Churchyard into the Vicarage Lane are said to stand on the site of another tower.

The massive Lungess Tower, eighty feet square, with walls ten feet thick, was erected by Roger de Poitou, and is a most splendid monument of the ponderous and effective architecture of the time; the original Norman windows in the lower part still exist, but the upper portion was rebuilt by order of Queen Elizabeth, who, on the recommendation of her Lord Treasurer, commanded that "this Castle shall be mayntayned and kepte, because it is a great strength to the countrie, and succour to the Queen's Justices." The restoration was completed a few years before the threatened invasion of the country by the Spanish Armada, when beacon lights were established on all the principal fortresses and mountains for the purpose of communication:—

"When Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on Gaunt's embattled pile,
And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burghers of Carlisle."¹

A tablet fixed in the battlements on the north side, and readable from the churchyard, bearing the inscription: E. R. 1585. R. A., gives the initials of the Queen and of Richard Assheton, the High Sheriff, with the date of completion. The tower, which is 70 feet in height—the small turret at the south-west corner, known as John of Gaunt's chair, rising 10 feet higher—contains, on the ground floor, the Chapel (55 feet long by 26 feet wide), in which, and the adjoining apartment of similar dimensions, the Roundhead Dragoons stabled their horses. The latter room, with the ancient dungeons on the west side, were used until 1816 as the Lunatic Asylum for the county. The room above was formerly the Shire Hall, over the Judge's seat in which was the following inscription:—"Let judgment come down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." Over the Chapel and the Old Shire Hall were the Long Room and the Quaker's Room, the latter being where many of the Quakers were confined, and on the door of which was painted the figure of a Quaker, with the direction: "Friend, knock before thou openest; and shut the door after

¹ The Armada; a fragment: by Lord Macaulay.

thee, either coming in or going out." The northern half of this tower was without a roof from the time of the Civil War until the end of the eighteenth century, and is so represented in maps and plans of the period.¹

South-west of the Lungess stood a round tower, which, judging from a drawing taken before its demolition, seems to have been very similar to that known as Adrian's.

Near the site of this tower, during the excavations for the foundation of the Shire Hall, a small but almost perfect Roman Altar was found.

The inscription is DEO SANCTO MARTI COCIDIO, VIBINIUS LUCIUS, BENEFICIARIUS CONSULIS, VOTUM SOLVIT LUBENS MERITO.² "To the holy God Mars Cocidius Vibinius Lucius, a pensioner of the Consul, willingly fulfils his vow to a deserving object."

On the site of this tower stands the Crown Court for the trial of criminals, a lofty but not pleasing hall, to accommodate one thousand five hundred persons, opened in 1796. At the back of the dock, into which the prisoners are led by an underground passage, are fixed the "holdfast" and branding iron, used for marking felons with the letter M (for malefactor). Over the bench is an equestrian portrait of George III, painted by Northcote, and presented by James Ackers, High Sheriff of the county in 1800.

In building this court the entrance to an underground passage was discovered, which for some reason the architect perversely refused to allow to be explored. Northward of Adrian's Tower was the old Crown Hall, and near it are two rooms known as the Howard and Hanway Rooms.

The Shire Hall, or Nisi Prius Court, supported on massive pillars sunk twenty feet into the old moat, was opened in 1798. It will contain two thousand people, and is a most elegant specimen of architecture, forming a moiety of a polygon of

¹ Vide Mackreth's Plan of Lancaster in 1778. ² *Richmondshire*, vol. ii, p. 215.

fourteen equal sides, with slender and beautifully clustered shafts supporting a finely fretted roof. Over the bench are portraits of Colonel Stanley and John Blackburne, Esq., members for Lancashire for over twenty-five years, painted by Allen, and presented to the county by the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The south-west round tower was cased over when the Castle was adapted for use as a prison. It is sometimes called "John of Gaunt's oven," from the existence of an oven on the ground floor; the upper part was formerly a mill, and until lately used as the store house of the County Records.

A curtain wall containing a covered way, which has been built over on the side next the Castle yard, and hidden from the outer world by a wall built between it and the site of the moat, connected Adrian's with the Dungeon Tower, taken down in 1818 to make way for the Penitentiary. This tower was a square one, somewhat similar to the Well Tower, having a foundation of huge stones fixed on end and fastened with iron clamps; beneath these, on the demolition of the tower, were found great numbers of teeth of animals. A curtain wall connected the Dungeon Tower with the Gateway.

West of the Grand Jury Room it was proposed to erect a similar tower for the accommodation of witnesses (a want still imperfectly supplied), but the project was never carried out. North of the Grand Jury Room is the spot where the gallows were formerly erected, the first execution here being in 1800. The executions previous to that date took place on the moor, the convict proceeding thither in a cart seated on, or opposite to, his own coffin. The last public execution took place in 1865, and the first private one in 1875, when two men were hanged in the yard in front of the chapel.

The average number of executions during the first quarter of the nineteenth century was seven per annum, the largest number in any one year being in 1817, when twenty persons were hanged. In the days of public executions the criminals were

conducted to the scaffold through a window in the room under that appropriated to the Grand Jury, and strange must the contrast afforded by the occasion and the crowds of people in front, with the beautiful view beyond, have seemed to each unhappy man as he stood on the narrow platform and saw before him—

“The distant view of the bright bay,
And everlasting hills in placid beauty!
Oh! this is overwhelming, such an image
Of Heaven in the midst of such a Hell!
The Church and blessed Sabbaths, how oft scorned!
The peaceful Churchyard where he must not lie,
The clear blue waters—in his own rough sea,
The eternal hills he cannot hope to ascend!
Oh! this is woe more bitter far than death.
See! there is Rowley,¹ all in white, his book
Held tremulous, a few faint murmuring sounds
I hear;—he moves away;—a breathless pause
Of chilling silence! then a plunge—and all is o’er.”²

The following State Papers are from a contemporary volume of Orders from the Privy Council to the Magistrates of Lancashire, 1660–1685:—

At y^e Court at Whitehall the fourth Novembr 1663.

Present:

The King's most excellent Ma^{tie}, His Royall Highnes y^e Duke of Yorke, Highnes Prince Rupert, Lord Archbishopp of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Priuie Seale, Duke of Albermarle, Marques of Dorchester, Earle of Barkshire, Earle of St Albanes, Earle of Sandwich, Earle of Anglesey, Earle of Bathe, Earle of Midleton, Earle of Lauderdaill, Earle of Roches, Lord Wentworth, Lord Seymour, Lord Berkley, Lord Ashley, M^r Treasurer, M^r Chamberlaine, M^r Secretary Morice, M^r Secretary Bennett, S^r Edward Nicholas, S^r Rich. ffanshawe.

¹ The Rev. Joseph Rowley, Chaplain of the Castle for more than fifty years.

² “Lancaster, a Poem,” by the Rev. Thomas Hathornthwaite, LL.D.

Whereas y^e High Sherife and Justices of y^e peace of the County Pallatine of Lanc^r and y^e two grand Inquests of y^e said Countie by their petition did this Daie represent vnto his Mat^{ie} that his ancient Castle of Lanc^r heretofore consisted of seūall strong and stately Towers and Lines wherein y^e Geñall Sessions of Assizes & Gaole delivery and other Judicatures for y^e said Countie were ever holden Records of fines and other assurances of Lands within y^e said Countie Pallatine kept Justices of Assize Attorney geñall Prothonotary Clerke of y^e Crowne and Receiver Geñall for y^e said Countie Pallatine had all of them pticular and peculiar lodgings and places of reception accomodated for their seūall offices and imployments in his Mat^{ies} service and y^e sherife for y^e time being kept his prisoners But y^t y^e Lines were demolished in y^e late unhappie warrs And y^e Roofes of y^e Towers and Lodgings of Officers are fallen into decay and y^e Records in danger of Spoile &c. And prayed y^t his Mat^{ie} would giue order to his Receivor Geñall of y^e said Countie Pallatine to see y^e same repaired as formerly he was accustomed.

It was this daie ordered his Mat^{ie} p^rsent in Councill that the Right Hon^{ble} y^e Lord Seymore Chancellor of his Mat^{ies} Dutchy of Lanc^r do giue order y^t a Survey be forthwith made of the defects of y^e said Castle of Lanc^r And an Estimate of charges of necessarie reparacons of y^e same vpon retorne whereof such further ord^r shall be given as may be most fitt. Rich. Browne.

Charles the Second by y^e grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King Defendor of the faith &c. To our trustie and well beloved Tho. Preston Esq^r High Sherife of our Countie Pallatine of Lanc^r Wifm Spencer Esq^r S^r Ralph Ashton Barr^t our Receivour of y^t Countie S^r Robert Bindlos Barr^t S^r George Middleton K^t and Barr^t S^r Rog^r Bradshaigh K^t Richard Kirkby Esq^r John Otway Esq^r Vicechancellor of our said Countie Pallatine, John Girlington Nathaniell West Tho. Carus Robert Rawlinson and Edward Rigby Esquires and to every of them Greeting.

Whereas you our High Sherife and our Justices of peace of our said County Pallatine of Lanc^r & the two Grand Inquests of y^e said County by their Petition haue lately represented to vs and our Councill at Whitehall y^t our ancient Castle of Lanc^r heretofore consisted of Seūall strong and stately Towers and Lines, wherein y^e Gen^l Session of Assizes and Gaole deliveries and other Judicatures for y^e said Countie were ever holden Records of fines and other assurances of landes within y^e Said Countie Pallatine kept, Justices of Assizes, Attorney Gen^l, Prothonotary, Clerke of y^e Crowne, & Receivour Generall for y^e Said County Pallatine had all of them pticular and peculiar lodgings and places of reception accommodated for their severall offices and employm^{ts} in our service and the Sherife for y^e time being kept his Prisoners but y^t y^e Lines were demolished in y^e late unhappie warres, and y^e Roofes of y^e Towers and Lodgings of officers fallen into decay and y^e Records in danger of spoile &c. Wee considering y^e p^rmisses & minding y^e Repaire of our said ancient Castle of Lanc^r now soe much in decay and trusting in yo^r wisdomes industry and fidellitie will and require you our said Com^{rs} or any three or more of you (whereof wee will y^t you our High Sherife of our said County W^{ill}m Spencer S^r Ralph Ashton Receiver of our said County the said Vice Chancello^r or y^e Said Edward Rigby to be one) at time or times convenient by you or any three or more of you as aforesaid to be li^mitted and appointed to repaire yo^rselues to our said Castle of Lanc^r and then and there to view and survey y^e Said Castle and all y^e decaies and ruines thereof and duely and circumspectly to view and Survey ye decaies & defects of y^e seūall p^ts roomes and places of y^e Said Castle vsed for y^e service of vs and our officers and y^e publiq^z Service of y^e Country And vpon due Consideration thereof had with yo^r best care thrift and good husbandry for our Service & advantage (and y^t with y^e advice of some honest able & Sufficient workemen y^t are skillfull in Architecture) you make and retorne an Estimate respectiue of y^e charges y^t will be required for y^e necessarie reparacons of y^e same and necessary

expences relating therevnto And y^t you alsoe by impanelling one or more Sufficient Jury or Juries and by all other good waies & meanes as in yo^r wisdomes & discretions you shall thinke meete enquire and examine what duty worke and services are to be p^rformed by any Tenants Persons or otherwise to be assistant towards this worke and what may be raised in moneyes by compounding for y^e same or otherwise to be assistant towards y^e abateing of the Gen^l charge of y^e said worke And of yo^r facts doeings & p^rceedings herein Wee will and require [you] or any three or more of you as aforesaid to certifie our Chancello^r and Councell of our Dutchy of Lanc^r in our Dutchy Chambr^r at our Pallace of Westminster by yo^r writings inclosed vnd^r yo^r hands and seales together with our Com^lission in Mense Pasche next ensuing or sooner if you conveniently may not faileing hereof as we especially trust you Given at our said Pallace at Westminster vnd^r y^e seale of our said Dutchy of Lanc^r y^e 8th day of Decemb^r in y^e ffifteenth yeare of our Raigne [1663].

Gerard.

The Exe^cucion of this Com^lission appears in certaine Schedules herevnto annexed.

W^m Spencer.

Rob^t Bindlos.

Nathaniell West.

To y^e Right Honoble ffrancis Lord Seymore Baron of Towbridge one of his Maties most Honoble Privie Councell and Chancello^r of his Maties Dutchy and County Pallatine of Lancaster.

To the Kings most excellent Matie

May it please yo^r Matie Wee yo^r Loyall and faithfull Subjects whose names are subscribed haue by vertue of yo^r Royall Com^lission vnd^r y^e seale of yo^r Dutchy of Lanc^r to vs and others directed Surveyed yo^r Hignes ancient Castle of Lanc^r y^e beauty and strength of most of whose stately Towers is in a good measure p^rserved and only y^e Lines and Gates are demolished & vpon strict and serious view and deliberate

Consideration together with y^e advice of y^e persons whose names are subscribed to another Schedule herevnto annexed whom wee did appointe to take also a distinct full and strict view and pticular inspection and to consult workemen of skill in y^t affaire, we are induced to beleieve y^t the charge of repaireing and reduceing y^e said Royall Castle to its Pristine state and vsefullnes (which we humbly conceiue necessarie) will amounte to y^e sūme of 1957^{li} as in y^e said Schedule annexed is expressed All which we most humbly Submitt to yo^r Ma^{ties} most grave prudent and princely Consideration and remaine

Yo^r Ma^{ties} most Loyall faithfull and obedient Subjects

W^m Spencer.

Robt Bindlos.

Nathaniell West.

In pursuance of his Ma^{ties} Co^mission to vs and others directed for view of his Ma^{ties} Castle of Lanc^r concerning y^e decay & repaire thereof Wee whose names are subscribed being Com^{rs} (the others not having notice) doe hereby appointe and desire Henry Porter and W^{ill}m West Esq^{rs} John Brockholes Myles Atkinson Tho. Johnes and Tho. Simpson gentlemen to take a view & exact survey thereof and to take to their assistance such Workemen of skill as they shall thinke fitt, and to consider what may be thought reasonable for repaire thereof and to report y^e same to vs or some other of our fellow Com^{rs} as shall be p^rsent with all speede Given vnd^r our hands 22^o die Decembr 1663.

W^m Spencer.

Joⁿ Otway.

Edw. Rigby.

xij^o Jan. anno XV^o

Car Sc^di Regis [1663-4].

In obedience to y^e ord^r of y^e hono^{ble} Com^{rs} for surveying his Ma^{ties} Castle of Lanc^r and for certifying y^e decaies and charge of the repaireing thereof We haue viewed y^e same Castle with Workemen of Skill by whose advice and Computa^{co}n we are

induced to beleiue y^t y^e Charge of repaireing y^e same will amounte to y^e sume of 1957^{li} according to y^e rates menconed in a schedule herevnto annexed including therein all y^e materials & workemanshipp requisite thereunto And we further humbly certifie that wee haue heard y^t his Maties ffee ffarmors of y^e Manor of Skerton and Overton and his Copiehold Ten^{ts} of his Manor of Sline cum Hest haue bene anciently accustomed to lead and bring lyme and some other things for y^e añuall repaires of y^e said Castle, before any parte thereof was demolished, for moderate wages and y^t y^e same duty is saved to his Matie in y^e graunte and sale of y^e said Manor of Skerton and Overton in these words (vz^t) And alsoe except all and singular services by and from y^e Tenant^s of [the] said Lo^{pps} aswell concerning watchings and wardings and for and concerning y^e bringing and caryinge of lyme and other necessities to and for y^e repaireing of y^e said Castle soe oft as it shall be needefull according to y^e ancient custome there vsed. All which wee humbly submitt to y^e grave considera^õn of y^e said Com^{rs} and remayne

Theire most humble serv^{ts}

Hen. Porter.
W^m West.
Joⁿ Brockholes.
Myles Atkinson.
Tho. Johnes.
Tho. Simpson.

28^o Die Decemb^r 1663.

Free Mason worke :				ti	s.	d.
Over y ^e Lunges Tower	...	...	...	30	00	00
Over y ^e Judges Hall	...	...	...	20	00	00
Over y ^e Dungeon Tower	...	...	...	05	00	00
Over Staires into y ^e Judges hall, and windowes	...	...	...	10	00	00
Over y ^e Crowne Office	...	...	...	05	00	00
About y ^e Gate house	...	...	...	05	00	00

KK

250 MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF LANCASTER.

	li	s.	d.
The rough Spattlem ^t from y ^e Dungeon to Longes Tower	05	00	00
The Staires into y ^e Shire hall	02	00	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	082	00	00

Woodworke :

In y ^e Dungeon Tower wood and workeman ^{PP}	15	00	00
The one halfe of y ^e highest rooffe in Lunges tower	140	00	00
The two lower floores in y ^e Lunges tower...	150	00	00
The barr in y ^e Shire Hall	010	00	00
The Kitchen Rooffe and floore	015	00	00
ffor doores and other wood wanting about the Castle	030	00	00
ffor wood for y ^e Gates and workeman ^{PP}	040	00	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	400	00	00

Iron worke :

ffor y ^e gates one Tün an[d] a halfe of Iron and workeman ^{PP}	050	00	00
ffor stancheirs and other Iron worke one Tün [and] workeman ^{PP}	034	00	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	084	00	00

Waller worke with getting
& leading lime & stone & service :

The out walls in length 150 yards in hight 12 yards in breadth eight foote ...	0100	00	00
---	------	----	----

Leadworke :

ffor Lunges Tower 18 Tün... ..	0200	00	00
Over Judges Hall one Tün	0021	00	00
Over y ^e Kitchen 1400 weight	0010	00	00
Over Dungeon Tower one Tün & a halfe & casting old	0030	00	00
Over Gate house one Tün & 500 weight ...	0020	00	00
Over Crowne office two Tün and a halfe...	0040	00	00

LANCASTER CASTLE.

251

[sic for windlass] For windglasse scaffolding	ti	s.	d.
and other necessaryes... ..	0030	00	00
	<u>0351</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>

Plastring :

For latts lime plaster workeman ^{PP} in y ^e			
Judges hall Slaiteing Kitchin buttery			
and for plastring other roomes ...	0030	00	00
	<u>0030</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>

Glassing :

For glassing... ..	0010	00	00
	<u>0010</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>
Sum totalis ...	1957	00	00
	<u>1957</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>

Hen. Porter.	Myles Atkinson.
W ^m West.	Tho. Johnes.
Jo ⁿ Brockholes.	Tho. Simpson.

THE FREEMEN.

THE FREEMEN OF LANCASTER.

THE towns of England were the outcome of centuries of preparation. It was not until the twelfth century that the English boroughs began to have an independent municipal history, but, in the course of the following hundred years, the great majority of towns—Lancaster amongst the number—obtained rights of self-government.

Each town in those early days governed itself after the fashion of a little principality. It elected its own rulers in whatever way it chose to adopt, and—as in Lancaster—formal constitutions for the government of the community were drawn up, and seem to have been under constant revision. In matters of trade each town exercised the widest powers, formal treaties with other boroughs were drawn up, and such boroughs could be admitted to, or shut out from, all the privilege of commerce with the town. In the matter of choosing their fellow burgesses, of framing their own society, fixing the limits of their growth, the burgesses knew no law and recognized no authority beyond their own.

It was no mean advantage to be a Burgess—or, as he is termed in many boroughs, a Freeman—in those days, when nearly all the material benefits and legal and political rights were reserved for the Burgesses or Freeman. Amongst those material benefits were the rights of common and of pasturage on the town lands which the Burgesses or Freeman shared amongst themselves. Of greater value still were the trading privileges, under which the Burgess or Freeman paid a reduced toll for his merchandise at the entrance to or in the markets of the

town, or under which, if he travelled outside his own town for the purpose of trade, he confidently claimed freedom from tolls far and wide.

The privileges and duties of the Burgess or Freeman remained, however, the endowment of the few. The jealousy of established settlers as to new comers, and the terror of the trader before free competition, set up barriers on every side to the admission into the town of more than a comparatively limited number of Burgesses or Freeman. Hence, groups of men were formed in the midst of every town who were shut out from the civic life of the community, till, at the time of the Report of the Commissioners in 1835, a comparatively small class of privileged Burgesses ruled with a strong hand over subject traders and labourers, to whom they granted neither the forms nor the substance of liberty.

Upon this Report was framed the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, which, while reforming to a very great extent Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and enacting that no person should be admitted a Freeman by gift or purchase,¹ reserved certain privileges to Freeman.

The Town Clerk was to continue to keep the Freeman's Roll, and, upon proper proof and payment, persons were to be admitted and enrolled on the Freeman's Roll.

Every person who had before the date of the Act been admitted a Freeman, or, if that Act had not been passed, might have been so admitted (otherwise than by gift or purchase), was to have the same share of any hereditaments, and of the rents and profits thereof, and of the common lands of any borough, as if that Act had not been passed. On the other hand nothing in the Act was to strengthen or confirm any claim, right, or title of any Freeman, or of any persons, to the benefit of any right reserved by the Act, but the same might in every case be

¹ This is now modified by the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Act, 1885, but no Honorary Freeman obtains any right of sharing in the benefit of any hereditaments, common lands, or public stock of the borough.

brought in question, impeached, and set aside, as if that Act had not been passed. The right of Freemen to vote was continued, and every person who was, or who was entitled to be admitted a Freeman, or who was the wife, widow, son, or daughter of a Freeman, or who was then bound an apprentice, was to be entitled to the same exemption from tolls as if the Act had not been passed.

Three questions arise upon this enactment :—

- (a). What were the conditions of Admission as Freemen of Lancaster?
- (b). What number complied with those conditions and were admitted?
- (c). What privileges persons so admitted obtained?

(a).—CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

THE early Bye-laws and Records of the borough contain numerous references to the mode of admission to the Freedom of the Borough. The Old Constitutions, which date back to the time of Edward III, and were confirmed in the reign of Elizabeth, contain the following provisions :—

That none be made Maior, Bayliffe, Sergeant, or Under-Bayliff, except he be ffreeman and sworne to doe his office duely and justley.

Also that none shall be made Burgesse within the said Towne except he have dwelled here the space of one whole yeare at the least, within which hys neighbours may knowe his conversacion, manner, and behaviour. . . . And that none shall make lesse ffine for his libertie to be had, but every ffreeman's sonne xxs., and every one that have served their apprenticeship within the Towne xxvis. viiid. Every strainger and fforreine Burgesse to pay no lesse fyne than xls. to be admytted to the freedom. And that none be admytted without a whole consent.

Also that every ffreeman that takes any apprentice shall enroll his Indentures in the Courte Booke within a yeare and a

day after he take the same apprentice upon paine to fforfeit for everie default xxs. Also every ffreeman to pay for an enrollment iiis.

Also that no fforraigne stallenger be sworne or taken into the Towne without consent of the Maior and 12 head Burgesses of this Towne.

Also that no stranger shall be suffered to come into this town to dwell till thei be allowed by Mr. Maior, his Brethrenne and twelve of the Comons, to what science or craft they will take to.

Again in 1652 it was :—

Ordered and ordained—That no stranger or fforraigner shall be accepted to inhabit or dwell within this Towne or be admitted or sworne Stallenger unless such stranger or fforraigner doe compound with the Maior, Bayliffes, and Councell of this Towne or such ffoure of the said Councell as shall from time to time be appointed by the Maior for the time being, what ffine or sume of money they shall pay to the said Towne for such their admittance as aforesaid, provided that such ffine be Three pounds at the least and not under (gentlemen of quality only excepted).

Again a century later, October, 1758 :—

Whereas by an antient order or constitution of this Borough, it was ordained (amongst other things), that the fine of every person or persons not being Ffreemen's sons or apprentices to be set by four Assessors, to be named by Mr. Mayor and the Bailiffs of the Comons of this Borough, should not be less than forty shillings and sixpence, and whereas it has been found by experience that admitting Ffreemen at low prices is prejudicial to the real interests of this Corporation :—It is therefore unanimously agreed and ordered that for the future no person or persons to be admitted free thereof, who shall have his fine set by four Assessors, shall be admitted for less than five guineas, and every Order whereupon any fine shall be assessed that shall not amount to the said sum of five guineas, shall, and

the same with the return thereof, is hereby declared to be null and void to all intents and purposes, anything in such antient order or constitution, or in any former usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Also agreed that no person shall henceforth be admitted to the freedom of this Borough by apprenticeship, but such as shall duly serve as an apprentice for the term of seven years within this Borough to a Freeman resident therein, and if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Corporation for the time being, or any of them, by an apprentice claiming his freedom without having duly served an apprenticeship of seven years within the Borough to a Freeman resident therein, that every such action or suit shall be defended at the expense of the said Corporation, and that the said Mayor and Bailiffs shall be indemnified and saved harmless from all costs, charges, damages, and expenses, which they, or any of them shall sustain, or be put unto on that account in anywise howsoever.

In the time of Queen Anne a bye-law was passed fixing the fees on admission at twenty shillings for sons of Freemen, and for apprentices twenty-six shillings and eightpence, every other person to pay such sum as two of the Aldermen or Capital Burgesses, to be appointed by the Mayor, and two of the Common Council to be appointed by the Bailiff of the Commons, or the major number of them, shall assess and set down—not being less than forty shillings and sixpence.

Again in February, 1796:—

It is unanimously resolved and ordered that no person shall in future be intitled to purchase the Freedom of this Borough for a less sum than Ten pounds and Ten shillings, and that the Assessors of the Fines of Free Burgesses shall have a discretionary power to assess what fine they shall think proper, not less than the said sum of Ten pounds and Ten shillings, according to the ancient Usage and Custom of the said Corporation.

In 1807 it was ordered :—

That for the future no person (not being a Freeman's son or apprentice) shall be admitted to the Freedom of this Borough by purchase, or on the payment of any fine or composition.

In 1823 the following Bye-law was made :—

Every person to be admitted to the freedom of this Borough and Town shall pay the ancient and accustomed fees, that is to say, every Son of a Freeman, Twenty-three Shillings; every one that hath served his apprenticeship of seven years to a Freeman, within the said Borough and Town, Twenty-six Shillings and Eight-pence.

At the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act in 1835, the admission to the Freeman's Roll was confined to :—

- (1) Sons of Freeman.
- (2) Apprentices to Freeman.
- (3) Persons who purchased the Freedom.
- (4) Persons to whom the Corporation, or the Mayor, or either of the two Bailiffs during their year of office, chose to present the Freedom.

One result of this Act was that by the abolition of the admission of Freeman by gift or purchase the admissions in future were confined to sons of Freeman, and apprentices to Freeman. Hence, while it was possible for an inhabitant before the Act to become a Freeman by gift or purchase, no one not being the son of a Freeman, or not apprenticed to a Freeman, could, after the Act, obtain admission as a Freeman. And as the circle of those able to obtain admission was thus made smaller, the benefits attaching to the Freedom became available only to a corresponding smaller portion of the community.

Under the Lancaster Corporation Act, 1900, every male person who—

- (a) is a son of a Freeman of the Borough or has attained the age of 16 years; or,

- (b) has served an apprenticeship of seven years to a Freeman of the Borough ; or,
- (c) is a native of Lancaster and has attained the age of 16 years ; or,
- (d) is and has been for a period of seven consecutive years a Burgess of the Borough is entitled to be admitted a Freeman of the Borough upon payment to the Corporation of a Fee of 10/- in addition to any stamp duty payable on his admission.

(b).—NUMBER OF FREEMEN.

THE earliest List of Freemen in the possession of the Corporation, dated 1664, contains nearly four hundred names, but in 1832 the number was estimated at nearly four thousand.

The number of Freemen admitted at the Courts held for that purpose has, of course, varied from time to time. Inasmuch as the Freemen possessed the right of voting at Parliamentary Elections, the number of admissions before an election increased in a remarkable manner.

The average number of persons admitted—omitting election years—may be taken at about 30 per annum. But the newspapers which record the first election in the nineteenth century, say that in 1801-2 there were “seven hundred freemen admitted prior to the election.”

In 1806 the number admitted was 26, and in 1807 the number increased to 556, there being elections in those years.

Again, in 1818, as many as 837 Freemen were admitted at the Courts held every evening during the election.

Again, in 1824, 255 persons were admitted, 209 of whom are stated to have been admitted at the expense of the candidates on the evening before the election.

In later times—in 1847-8—162 persons were admitted prior to the election. So in 1864 there were 134 persons admitted, and 1865 103 were admitted.

The last election for the Borough took place in 1865. From that time the average number admitted has been about 13 per annum.

It seems to have been generally admitted that on the occasions when large numbers of Freemen were admitted prior to an election, the fee for admission was paid by one or other of the candidates for Parliamentary honours. The Commission appointed to enquire into the last Borough Election stated :—

“We note as an abuse that this fee is very commonly paid by the sitting Member of Parliament or by the Candidates, and the payment is accepted by the Freemen as a sort of retaining fee on behalf of the party making it.”

And they recited evidence that ;—

“The practice for paying of the admission is a very bad one. It introduces on the register the very lowest class of Freemen, men oscillating between the Parish and being able to maintain themselves. Some of them are able to pay for themselves but many are not, and the practice introduces on the register the very lowest and worst class.

“Of the 134 men admitted in 1864, I have no doubt that nearly 100 of them were paid for by Mr. Fenwick or his friends. The rest paid for themselves. Of the 103 put on in 1865, I believe a great number were paid for.”

It is difficult to estimate the present total number of Freemen. But as the number of resident Freemen entitled to vote in 1866 was 644, the present number of resident Freemen—taking the actual admissions since 1866, and allowing for deaths at the low rate of 15 per 1,000 per annum—is about 678 (in 1899).

(c).—RIGHTS OF FREEMEN.

THE principal rights and privileges of Freemen in recent times were :—

- (1) Right to vote at elections.
- (2) Freedom from Tolls.
- (3) Rights in the Marsh Estate.

1.—RIGHT TO VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

THE right of voting for the Election of Members of Parliament formerly was vested exclusively in the Freemen, whether resident or not. By the Reform Act of 1832 the number was materially reduced, and by the operation of various subsequent statutes the voting privileges of Freemen, as such, are now confined to the right of the eighty oldest to vote in respect of the amount they receive from the Marsh Estate.

2.—FREEDOM FROM TOLLS.

THE Act of 1835 preserved the exemption from tolls to every person who, on the 5th June, 1835, was, or was entitled to be, a Freeman, or was the wife or widow, son or daughter, of a Freeman, or who was then apprenticed to a Freeman.

Under the Lancaster Corporation Acts of 1876 and 1880, fresh powers of levying tolls were given to the Corporation. The exemption under the Act of 1835 was continued, but only to the extent of the ancient toll, which was for "every clothier, pewterer, panner, potter, leather-seller, hatter, upholsterer, button-seller, and haberdasher—twopence each, and every other trade pedlar or parcel of goods above the value of $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ —one-penny each." The Freemen exempt under the 1835 Act thus became subject to pay the difference between the ancient toll and the new.

As there are now comparatively few Freemen born or apprenticed before the 5th June, 1835, the exemption from toll has been practically taken away by the above Acts of Parliament.

The Passage Tolls, which were a source of friction to the persons who were called upon to pay them, were redeemed by a payment to the Corporation by Lord Ashton.

3.—THE MARSH ESTATE.

THE earliest mention of the Freemen in connection with the Marsh Estate occurs in the "old constitucons and orders used

in the Towne of Lancaster," which were drawn up in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III, and ratified in 1561. At this time there appear to have been five wastes or common grounds:—

- (1). The Moor.
- (2). The Deep Carrs.
- (3). The Fennom Carrs.
- (4). The Green Ayre.
- (5). *The Marsh.*

These Constitutions contain several provisions with regard to the first four of these, from which it appears that the Freemen possessed certain privileges of pasture upon them—in the case of the Moor until recent years—but these four have been enclosed and disposed of. The Marsh alone remains to be dealt with.

The earliest Minute Book of the Corporation contains several entries of transfers of rights in the Marsh; the first of these is as follows:—

"20th April, 1664. Memorand. that we, James Townson, and Anne, my wife, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings of lawful English money to us in hand, paid by John Greenwood, of Lancaster, apploticar, have demised and assigned over, and by these presents do demise and assign over unto the said John Greenwood and his assigns, all that our right and portion of *certain grounds belonging to the Town of Lancaster, called Lancaster Marsh*, which part is *twoe beasts gates or grasses*, to have and to hold the said *twoe beasts gates or grasses* with all our tytle and interest thereunto to the said John Greenwood, his executors and assigns, from, and after the day of the date of these presents, for, and during the tenure of the severall and naturall life and lives of us, the said James Townson, and Anne, my said wife, and the survivor of us; in testimony whereof we have hereunto sett our hands the day and year above written."

From this it will be seen that the rights of certain persons—whether Freemen or not, does not appear—were limited to each

placing *two beasts* to pasture upon the Marsh. The Marsh Estate itself is also described as "*belonging to the Town of Lancaster.*"

Entries of similar transfers occur up to 1677, but none after that time.

In all matters concerning the Marsh, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty by their governing body, acted as having the supreme control over the estate. In 1671 "great debate and controversy" had arisen as to the right of certain persons who had become *Almsmen* to retain their rights over the Marsh. These rights are described as "Beast gates or grasses upon *a certaine pasture belonging to the said Burrough or Town* called Lancaster Marsh," and the debate arose as to whether the same should upon these persons becoming "Almsmen," "according to custom used and approved of within the said Burrough from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary fall and come to *the next and auncientest free* Burgesses of the said Burrough not having grasses upon the said Marsh." The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty therefore ordered that the right to the grass should *cease* on the person *becoming an Almsman*, and that "every marsh gate or grass and tytle thereto of every such becoming Almsman shall immediately . . descend and fall to the next and auncientest free Burgess of the said Burrough in seniority by admittance not then having beast gates or grasses upon the said pasture."

This minute shews that at that date (1671) there were certain Freemen entitled to beast gates or grasses on the Marsh.

7th February, 1671.

Marsh Estate. The Maior and Councill ordered the Marshmen of the Marsh for this present year to "erect and make or cause to be erected and made a calf Coate or like house for keeping of Calves in upon the said Marsh" such house to be of stone Each p'son possessing a grasse to lead a cart load of stones to the selected site Every one making default to forfeit 6*d.*

An order of the Council at the same date—1671—required that the Freemen so entitled were to be resident within the town, and a twelve months' non-residence was to disqualify.

In 1682 complaints were made that too many cattle were placed on the Marsh, "whereby the said Marsh hath been *overcharged*." To prevent this it was ordered that no cattle should be put on without the knowledge of the two Marshmen or herds having the charge of the Marsh.

Six years later occurs a minute which seems to shew that the number of Freemen entitled to place cattle on the Marsh was then not settled.

"Whereas there hath been of late severall controversies and disputes touching and concerning severall persons *inhabiting out of the Borough or Town* aforesaid and claiming *their proporcon of the Marsh grasses which, according to Custome, have belonged to every particular Freeman of the said Burrow according to seniority (not overcharging the same Pasture)*" it was ordered that Mr. Cole, Mr. Townson, of Skerton, Mr. George Covell, William Serjeant and William Dickonson (on account of whose non-residence the disputes had arisen) should, notwithstanding that non-residence, enjoy their "Marsh grasses" for their lives, and on their decease "the same to revert to the Town, and to be employed to the uses accustomed."

In the same year there seems to have been some dissatisfaction with the Marshmen or Herds, and on a petition it was ordered that "the pasture called *the Marsh or the fourscore grasses* in the petition mentioned be and remaine in the proprietors hands for this next ensuing year," without the necessity of electing any Marshmen or Herds. This minute is the first mention of any definite number of grasses—fourscore. But in the following year "the names of all those that have grasses upon the Lancaster Marsh" comprise eighty names, together with two marshmen, who were appointed to manage matters in connection with the Marsh.

Various entries relating to the Marsh, of a similar character to the foregoing, appear to the end of the seventeenth century.

In the seventh year of the reign of Queen Anne a new code of Bye-laws was framed and sanctioned:—

28.—“That the Mayor for the time being shall in every yeare at or before the court to be held in the second week after Epiphany name and appoint a fit person free of this burrough to be the one *Marsh man*, and the bailiff of the commons shall at or before the same time name and appoint another freeman to be the other *Marsh man* to regulate and order all matters relating to the *Marsh grounds belonging to the said Burrough* who shall upon notice thereof take upon themselves respectively the execution of the said office for that ensuing year.” And if any person refuse the office he shall pay £1 6s. 8d. for the use of the *Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty*.

59.—“That every person having right to put cattle *on the Marsh to depasture there* shall, before his putting them in, acquaint the Marsh men with his right and with the marks of the cattle he shall put therein, in order to a discovery of all trespassing goods and for preventing the overcharge of that pasture by persons' goods who have not right thereto on pain. That every person neglecting to give such notice shall forfeit the sum of two shillings and sixpence to the Mayor, bailiffs, and Commonalty. And it is ordained that no marsh-grass shall be let or leased to any foreigner or person not free of this borough, till the freemen, having occasion, be provided thereof, they giving a reasonable rent for the same on pain that every one letting or leasing contrary to the intent of this Ordinance shall forfeit therefor the sum of six shillings and eightpence to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the said Borough.”

From these it will be seen that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty still exercised control over the Marsh, and that the Freemen had certain rights thereon. The persons entitled to place cattle on the Marsh seem, however, to have been the eighty oldest Freemen resident in the town, and the two Marshmen.

In 1717 occurs a Resolution which shews that at that date the custom was to exclude "persons maintained in Almshouses from having the benefit of Marsh grasses." It was therefore provided that "Almsmen hereafter chosen into the Almshouses directed to be built by the will of Alderman Penny, deceased, shall be included within the said custom, and that those only of such Almsmen who now have Marsh grasses shall enjoy the same, and all of them hereafter to be chosen in shall be debarred and excluded from having or enjoying any Marsh grass."¹

In 1722 it was ordered that the persons for the future to be appointed Marshmen shall be such as have Marsh grasses upon Lancaster Marsh and no other.

In 1773 it was ordered that "for the future no person whatsoever shall have or be intitled to a Marsh grass only such persons who shall be actually resident and inhabiting within the said Borough *at the time the Right to any Marsh Grass shall happen to fall*, and who also shall at such time actually *have a legal Settlement* within the said Borough."

Prior to 1795, owing to complaints of disputes between persons putting cattle on the Marsh, to the inconvenience of the land being occasionally flooded, and to other causes, the Corporation appointed a Committee to consider the propriety of applying for an Act for the improvement of the Marsh. The Committee in their Report of 12th May, 1795, say:—"That with respect to the parcel of Land called Lancaster Marsh we find the same to be the Freehold of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Town of Lancaster aforesaid, and that the same has from time memorial been enjoyed as a stinted Pasture for 82 grasses, and that 80 of the most ancient Freemen resident and settled in the said Town (who are elected thereto by the Mayor for the time being) have usually had each a grass, and the Town Clerk and the Herd of the said Marsh have also usually had each a grass." This Act was obtained in 1795.

¹ This Resolution was rescinded in 1838.

The Act recites that :—

“There is within the Borough of Lancaster . . . a certain stinted Pasture called Lancaster Marsh, containing 210 acres or thereabouts, which is frequently overflowed by the sea, and it is also subject to land floods, and in its present state yields but very little profit, but is capable of great improvement.

“That the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Vill or town of Lancaster are served in fee of the said Marsh subject to certain rights or Cattle Gates thereon.

“That it would be for the advantage of the several persons interested in the said Marsh if the same were to cease being a Common Pasture, and in lieu thereof if the said Marsh were inclosed and properly embanked, drained, or otherwise improved, and the Rents and profits to arise therefrom paid and applied from time to time to and for the use and benefit of the several persons who are or shall be interested in the said Marsh.”

The Act proceeds to enact :—

“That from and after the passing of this Act all right of Grass or Cattle gates and all other Right of Common of Pasture in upon and over the said Marsh shall from henceforth be vested in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the said Vill or Town of Lancaster for ever freed and discharged from all right, title, and interest whatsoever, which any person or persons, Body politic or Corporate, had in the same or any part thereof (except as hereinafter mentioned or excepted). In trust nevertheless for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.”

The Act proceeds to appoint the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, Trustees for enclosing, embanking, draining or otherwise improving the Marsh, with power to take all necessary steps for that purpose. They are also empowered to lease for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

The rents and profits are from time to time (after deducting rates and expenses) to be paid to and amongst the persons who for the time being would have been entitled to grass or cattle-gates, or any other right or interest upon, in, or from the

said Marsh, in the same shares and proportions as they would have been entitled to in case the same Marsh had continued to be a Stinted Pasture, in the uncultivated state it was previous to the passing of the Act.

The Act contains a section: "saving always to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the said Vill or Town of Lancaster all rights and interests whatsoever in or to any mines of Copper, Lead, and Iron Ores, and in and to all mines of Coal and Quarries of Stone and Slate, and all other manorial rights whatsoever which they had and enjoyed or were entitled to before the passing of the Act."

The Corporation at once proceeded to carry the Marsh Act into effect by embanking, enclosing, and draining the estate.

In 1804 the Corporation again set out the conditions necessary to entitle a Freeman to a Marsh-grass.

5th January. It was ordered that: "no person whatsoever being a Freeman of the said Borough shall have or be entitled to a Marsh Grass upon the Lancaster Marsh only such persons who shall be actually resident and inhabiting within the said Borough at the time the right to any Marsh Grass shall happen to fall and who also shall have resided within the said Borough the last twelve months prior to any such vacancy and who shall at such time actually have a *legal settlement* within the said Borough."

Various minutes occur in the Corporation books regulating the management of the estate from time to time, and all doubtful or disputed claims to the receipt of the rents were always decided by the Corporation, the records thereof appearing in their books.

Before the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the Corporation appointed a committee to consider the proposed Act, and prepare Petitions for the protection of the rights of the Freeman and the Marshmen, and the Corporation decided to petition against the Bill. The part of the Petition relating to the Marsh is as follows:—

"That there is a Tract of Land called Lancaster Marsh, containing Two Hundred and Ten acres, of which the Corporation are Trustees, which from time immemorial has been enjoyed by eighty of the eldest free Burgesses or their Widows for the time being residing within the Town of Lancaster, and this right has been solemnly recognised and guaranteed to them by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1795.

"That the proposed Bill will divest the successors of such free Burgesses and their widows of their legal rights by transferring this Property to another object."

The Act of 1835 preserved the Freeman's rights so far as the Marsh is concerned, though it materially modified the conditions of admission of Freeman and their freedom from toll.

The Resolution of 1717 as to almsmen being disqualified to receive a share of the rents, was rescinded in 1838 :—

"It having been also stated that Abraham Hodgson, now a pauper in the Workhouse, is become entitled to a Marsh Grass, it was moved by Mr. Alderman Higgin, and seconded by Mr. Whiteside—That the Resolution of a Common Hall of the Borough held on the 3rd January, 1717, regarding persons entitled to cow gates on Lancaster Marsh be enforced and followed by the Council in their division of their Marsh money. Amendment moved by Mr. Eastwood, seconded by Mr. John Hall—That those entitled to receive Marsh Grasses, though Paupers, continue to receive them. For the Original Motion, 6; For the Amendment, 9. Ordered that the Amendment be adopted."

The Corporation still continued to decide all question as to rights of persons to receive the rents; the decisions do not always appear to agree, and it was found desirable to define by resolutions the conditions of qualification. So late as 1861 such a resolution was passed, and is as follows :—

"Resolved that as regards persons claiming to be entitled to shares in the Marsh estate the Council will strictly adhere to former resolutions of the Corporation in the following particulars, namely :—

1. No Freeman shall come by succession into receipt thereof who shall not have been resident within the Borough for 12 calendar months, previous to the 20th day of May in the year in which the rents of the same shall be divisible.
2. No Freeman or Widow of a Freeman shall continue in receipt thereof who shall have ceased to be resident within the Borough for 12 calendar months, previous to the 20th day of May of the year in which the rents of the same shall be divisible.
3. The residence must be actual and bona fide, and not simply by payment of rates and taxes."

The above extracts from the Corporation books shew the connection of the Freemen with the Marsh Estate. That it was at one time a common pasture there can be no doubt. That at the time when, owing to the disadvantages incurred by Non-Freemen in trading in the town, almost all the inhabitants, or at any rate the householders, were Freemen, those Freemen had the right to put cattle on the Marsh may also be concluded. Further, it may be reasonably supposed, that as the town grew larger, and the number of Freemen increased, the number of cattle increased and became too great for the pasturage. Therefore it became necessary that the number should be limited, and that only a proportion of the Freemen should be allowed to place their cattle on the Marsh. This proportion seems to have been fixed at eighty Freemen, each of whom had the right to place two cattle on the Marsh. These eighty were to be the first in order of seniority on the roll, and were required to be resident in the town.

This arrangement still continued, but in another form, under the Act of 1795. The Corporation managed the estate and paid the nett rents to these eighty senior Freemen or their widows.

In 1864 the Corporation were in Parliament for an extension of their waterworks, and it was found desirable to obtain at the same time further powers for the management of the Marsh,

including a power to sell certain portions. The preamble of the 1864 Act fully recites the Marsh Act of 1795, and goes on to say that "in order to enable the Trustees (the Corporation) to pay off existing encumbrances on the Marsh, and to render it more available for building and other useful purposes, it is expedient that they should have full powers of dealing with certain parts thereof by way of sale or mortgage." Then the Act proceeds to confer power of sale over the parts of the Marsh fronting the river from Scaleford to the new quay, and fronting Lune Road from Scaleford to Willow Lane.

Again, in 1892, the Corporation obtained powers similar to those contained in the 1864 Act for the sale of further portions of the Marsh Estate north of the Glasson Railway.

The whole conditions of the admission of Freemen and the payment and application of the Marsh rents were altered by the Lancaster Corporation Act, 1900, which provides that :—

(Section 66) (1). So much of the Marsh being not less than forty acres shall be appropriated by the Corporation for the purposes of a public recreation ground and for allotments.

(Section 70). The Corporation may with the approval of the Local Government Board, sell any part of the Marsh not appropriated for recreation ground or allotments under that Act.

(Section 75). The net income of the Marsh shall be applied in perpetuity by the Corporation in manner following, viz. :—

- (a) In payment in each year of the sum of thirteen pounds to each of the eighty freemen who are for the time being senior on the freeman's roll, or to the widow of any such freeman who had either previous to, or after the passing of that Act, been in receipt of any of the divisible income of the Marsh, but not more than eighty persons shall be entitled to receive the said sum. If such net income shall at any time be insufficient to meet the said payment of thirteen pounds to each of the said eighty freemen, the Corporation shall pay the deficiency out of the borough fund.

- (b) In any year in which there is a balance after making the above payments, to apply such balance to the borough fund. No freeman, or the widow of a freeman, shall become entitled to, or continue to receive any payment under this section, who has not been resident within the borough for twelve months previous to the twentieth day of May of any year in which the income is divisible as aforesaid, or who does not continue to reside in the borough.

The payments under this section shall be paid on the first day of June in each year.

APPENDIX—A.

TABLE shewing the number of Freemen admitted for 100 years prior to the disfranchisement of the borough.

Elections took place in the years in italics.*

Year.	Number admitted.			Year.	Number admitted.		
1766	54	<i>*1784</i>	...	...	351
1767	93	1785	...	...	126
<i>*1768</i>	754	<i>*1786</i>	...	...	215
1769	23	1787	...	...	19
1770	78	1788	...	...	51
1771	43	1789	...	...	28
1772	56	<i>*1790</i>	...	...	316
<i>*1773</i>	75	1791	...	...	14
<i>*1774</i>	46	1792	...	...	19
1775	28	1793	...	...	28
1776	26	1794	...	...	20
1777	17	1795	...	...	24
1778	29	1796	...	...	185
1779	25	1797	...	...	27
<i>*1780</i>	648	1798	...	...	13
1781	16	1799	...	...	21
1782	21	1800	...	...	58
1783	43	1801	...	...	19

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Year.			Number admitted.	Year.			Number admitted.
*1802	...	...	713	*1835	...	...	30
1803	...	...	20	1836	...	...	5
1804	...	...	23	*1837	...	...	67
1805	...	...	27	1838	...	...	81
*1806	...	...	26	1839	...	...	119
*1807	...	...	556	1840	...	...	39
1808	...	...	14	*1841	...	...	101
1809	...	...	14	1842	...	...	29
1810	...	...	12	1843	...	...	34
1811	...	...	17	1844	...	...	65
*1812	...	...	201	1845	...	...	52
1813	...	...	18	1846	...	...	97
1814	...	...	10	*1847	...	...	145
1815	...	...	4	*1848	...	...	17
1816	...	...	35	1849	...	...	24
1817	...	...	34	1850	...	...	17
*1818	...	...	837	1851	...	...	40
1819	...	...	12	*1852	...	...	82
*1820	...	...	22	1853	...	...	31
1821	...	...	16	1854	...	...	16
1822	...	...	8	1855	...	...	19
1823	...	...	18	1856	...	...	28
*1824	...	...	255	*1857	...	...	39
1825	...	...	23	1858	...	...	25
*1826	...	...	133	*1859	...	...	63
1827	...	...	44	1860	...	...	52
1828	...	...	35	1861	...	...	42
1829	...	...	35	1862	...	...	48
*1830	...	...	168	1863	...	...	29
*1831	...	...	147	*1864	...	...	134
1832	...	...	38	*1865	...	...	103
*1833	...	...	27	1866	...	...	27
1834	...	...	15				

APPENDIX—B.

TABLE shewing the estimated present number of Resident Freemen.

The Parliamentary List of Voters for 1866-7 shews the number of Freemen resident in Lancaster to have been 565. To these must be added 79 persons under age, admitted prior to 1866, making the total number of resident freemen in that year 644.

Year.	Number of Admissions of Resident Freemen.	No. of Deaths at 15 per 1000.	Total Number of Resident Freemen.
1866	—	—	644
1867	10	9	645
1868	7	9	643
1869	15	9	649
1870	17	9	657
1871	16	10	663
1872	8	10	661
1873	14	10	665
1874	15	10	670
1875	17	10	677
1876	19	10	686
1877	13	10	689
1878	12	10	691
1879	22	10	703
1880	4	10	697
1881	8	10	695
1882	9	10	694
1883	7	10	691
1884	11	10	692
1885	2	10	684
1886	5	10	679
1887	7	10	676
1888	9	10	675
1889	6	10	671
1890	6	10	667
1891	6	10	663
1892	11	10	664
1893	11	10	665
1894	15	10	670
1895	9	10	669
1896	15	10	674
1897	11	10	675
1898	12	10	677
1899	11	10	678

APPENDIX—C.

TABLE shewing the amounts paid to each recipient of the rents of the Marsh Estate since its enclosure in 1796.

Year.	Amount. £ s. d.	Year.	Amount. £ s. d.
1797 } ...	4 0 0	1834 ...	4 0 0
1798 } ...	4 0 0	1835 ...	4 0 0
1799 ...	4 0 0	1836 ...	4 10 0
1800 ...	4 0 0	1837 ...	5 0 0
1801 ...	4 0 0	1838 ...	4 12 0
1802 ...	4 4 0	1839 ...	4 15 0
1803 ...	4 0 0	1840 ...	4 17 6
1804 ...	4 0 0	1841 ...	4 17 0
1805 ...	4 0 0	1842 ...	4 10 0
1806 ...	4 0 0	1843 ...	4 10 0
1807 ...	4 0 0	1844 ...	3 15 0
1808 ...	4 0 0	1845 ...	4 0 0
1809 ...	4 0 0	1846 ...	4 0 0
1810 ...	4 0 0	1847 ...	4 0 0
1811 ...	4 0 0	1848 ...	4 0 0
1812 ...	4 0 0	1849 ...	3 15 0
1813 ...	4 0 0	1850 ...	3 15 0
1814 ...	6 0 0	1851 ...	3 1 0
1815 ...	4 0 0	1852 ...	4 2 0
1816 ...	4 0 0	1853 ...	4 5 0
1817 ...	3 0 0	1854 ...	4 5 0
1818 ...	4 0 0	1855 ...	4 5 0
1819 ...	3 0 0	1856 ...	4 4 0
1820 ...	4 0 0	1857 ...	4 4 0
1821 ...	4 0 0	1858 ...	5 5 0
1822 ...	3 0 0	1859 ...	5 5 0
1823 ...	2 15 0	1860 ...	5 5 0
1824 ...	2 5 0	1861 ...	5 5 0
1825 ...	2 2 0	1862 ...	5 0 0
1826 ...	2 5 0	1863 ...	5 0 0
1827 ...	2 5 0	1864 ...	5 0 0
1828 ...	2 10 0	1865 ...	6 0 0
1829 ...	2 10 0	1866 ...	6 0 0
1830 ...	2 10 0	1867 ...	6 0 0
1831 ...	4 0 0	1868 ...	6 0 0
1832 ...	4 0 0	1869 ...	6 0 0
1833 ...	4 0 0	1870 ...	6 0 0

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

Year.	Amount. £ s. d.	Year.	Amount. £ s. d.
1871	... 6 0 0	1883	... 6 10 0
1872	... 6 10 0	1884	... 6 10 0
1873	... 6 10 0	1885	... 6 10 0
1874	... 6 10 0	1886	... 6 10 0
1875	... 6 10 0	1887	... 6 10 0
1876	... 6 10 0	1888	... 6 10 0
1877	... 6 10 0	1889	... 6 10 0
1878	... 6 10 0	1890	... 6 10 0
1879	... 6 10 0	1891	... 6 10 0
1880	... 6 10 0	1892	... 6 10 0
1881	... 6 10 0	1893	... 9 0 0
1882	... 6 10 0		

LANCASTER SCHOOL.

THE history of Lancaster School commences towards the close of the fifteenth century, when the priory buildings still clustered round the ancient church of St. Mary of Lancaster, and the priory itself belonged to the abbey of Syon in Middlesex. On the 4th of August, 1469, Elizabeth, abbess of the monastery of St. Saviour and the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget of Syon, of the Order of St. Augustine called St. Saviour, granted a lease to John Gardyner, of Lancaster, of "a certain water-mill of ours, situated upon a certain piece of ground or island, called le Eyre, with a certain piece of land, called Brerebuts in Newton, containing by estimation an acre and a half lying to the east of the water of Loyne . . . which mill the said John Gardyner has built anew at his own expense" for two hundred years from the date of the lease, at a rent of six shillings and eightpence, payable at the Feast of All Saints, with power to the abbess to distrain if the rent was in arrear for six months, and to re-enter if in arrear for a year. The lease concludes with this proviso:—"And because the said John Gardyner intends, God permitting, to establish a certain fit chaplain to celebrate worship in the church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, every year, and to instruct and inform boys in grammar, the said mill is let to the same John by the said Abbess and Convent for the time and price stated above, and withall the said chaplain shall specially recommend in his prayers the living and dead of the said monastery, and also shall instruct the boys coming there in grammar, freely, unless perchance something shall be voluntarily offered by their friends to the said Chaplain in recompense."

Nearly three years later John Gardyner made his Will:—

In the name of God Amen The Twenty First day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and seventy two I John Gardyner being of perfect mind and sound memory do make a will after this manner Imprimis I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God to the Blessed Mary and all his Saints and my Body to be buried in the Parish Church of the blessed Mary of Lancaster near the Altar of Saint Thomas of Canterbury in the South side Also I will and appoint that a certain Chaplain shall be there to celebrate Mass For Ever Provided always nevertheless that the said Chaplain be of good conversation and virtuous Conduct otherwise the aforesaid Chaplain may be expelled from the said Service and another proper Priest may by the Advice of my Executors be elected to serve there Also I bequeath to the same altar a certain vestment embroidered with Gold a white vestment a Stole a Maniple and a Girdle with Linen suitable for the Altar Also I bequeath to the said Altar one silver gilt Chalice with a silver gilt Patten with a Corporal and a Silk Veil for the same Also I will that the Chaplain serving in the said office may receive and have annually from the Mill of Newtoun a hundred Shillings by the Hands of my Executors Also I will that a certain Grammar School within the Town of Lancaster be supported freely at my own proper charges And that the Grammarian keeping the said School may have per Annum Six Marks to be received from the said Mill by the hands of my Executors And that William Baxetonden shall keep the said School for the term of his life viz. so long as the said William shall be able to instruct and teach the Boys Also I will and assign my Water Mill aforesaid in the ville of Newton situate upon the water of Loyne to remain in the hands of my Executors with one Close containing one Acre and adjoining to the said Mill from which Mill and Close my said Executors shall pay annually to the said Priest and Grammarian keeping the school aforesaid a hundred shillings and six Marks as is above written Also I will that the Residue

of the Annual Income of the said Mill be reserved for the support and Repair of the aforesaid Mill Also I bequeath all my Lands and Tenements with their Appurtenances for the support of my Almshouse which I have ordered to be built anew and for the support of the Poor persons therein contained and of one Chaplain in the Parish Church of Lancaster aforesaid to celebrate at the same Altar where the other Priest shall celebrate Provided nevertheless that the said Priest if there shall be occasion shall in turn celebrate Mass within the said Almshouse if there shall be any poor persons therein who are not able to go to the said Church And that the said Chaplain shall levy out of the said Lands and Tenements by the advice of the said Feoffees and pay to each one of the said poor Persons (blank) per Annum Also I will that all my jewels be taken into the hands of my Executors and be disposed of for the finishing of my Almshouse and my Chantry for procuring a Licence from our Lord the King for the same and obtaining other things necessary to the completing of the same Also I will that Isabella my wife may have all the Furniture and effect of my House contained in my House on the Day of my Decease, so that my aforesaid wife shall not disturb my Executors in the Disposal of the Residue of my Effects for the Accomplishment of my will Also I will that my aforesaid wife may have and receive Five Marks by the hands of John Bowet so that my aforesaid wife shall make an Acquittance to my Executors from henceforth not to claim any parcel of the Residue of my Goods Debts or my Farm Rents Also I will that Ralph Elcoke Chaplain have the choice of my Two Chantries above written And that Christopher Leye Chaplain may occupy the other Chantry if he pleases Also I will that John Bowet may have the Residue of my Terms of the Grange of Beamonde together with the Fishery and other Appurtenances to the said Grange and the said Fishery pertaining and to me by Indenture granted And that the said John may have the Residue of my Terms of Loynesmill by my Indenture specified

Also I will that Nicholas Grene may have the remainder of my Terms of Aldcliffe to me by Indenture granted by paying to the Abbess of Syon the Rents therefrom accustomed Also I will that the said Nicholas may have the Remainder of my Terms of Thurnham to me by Indenture granted Also I will that John Bowet. may have the Corn Tythes of Newtoun and Bulke lately in the Occupation of John Sowthworth by paying thereout to the Abbess of Syon four Marks a year And that the said John may have the herbage of Ridges by paying thereout to the Abbess of Syon yearly forty Shillings Also I will that Richard Bowet may have the Corn Tythes of Skerton by paying thereout annually to the Abbess of Syon Ten Pounds Also I will that a Flag called a Through of Marble be put over my Grave Also I bequeath for the building of a Choir where my Body shall lie by the Direction of my Executors Also I will that five Marks be forgiven to Matthew Sowthworthe which the said Matthew owed to me So that he may be complying and not backwards in the fulfilling of my Will Also I will that if Richard Elcoke aforesaid and Christopher Leye shall die or one of them shall die or he or they shall refuse to occupy the Chantries aforesaid then it may be lawful for my Executors to elect other proper Priests or one other proper Priest to perform Divine Service in the Chantries aforesaid Also I bequeath to Sir Thomas Broughton Knight ten Marks out of my Effects to indemnify my Executors in the fulfilling of my Will And the residue of my Goods above unbequeathed I leave to the Discretion and Disposal of my Executors And for the executing and fulfilling all and singular the Premises I make ordain and constitute Ralph Elcoke, chaplain, Christopher Leye, Chaplain, Nicholas Gardiner and John Bowet my Executors Moreover I most earnestly intreat Prince Richard Duke of Gloucester to become sole Superintendant in all and singular the Premises and in his absence Sir Thomas Broughton In Witness whereof to this my present Will I have set my Seal Dated the day and year aforesaid &c.

And if any one of my Executors aforesaid shall make any Release or Acquittance without the Council and Advice of his Brethren I will that he be expelled from his Executorship and such Release or Acquittance be deemed null and void.

This Will was proved in the Minster Church of York on the Twelfth day of the Month of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and eighty three before Ralph Faucet Bachelor of Laws The Reverend Master John Shirwood Doctor of Divinity Official of the Archdeaconry of Richmond and the Administration of all the Goods of the said deceased within our Jurisdiction was committed to Nicholas Gardyner of Newton Executor in the said Will named in due form of Law sworn according to the Legal Decree in this Behalf set forth.

In 1485 followed the Deed of Foundation of Gardyner's Chantry.

To All and Singular the present and future Sons of holy Mother Church to whose knowledge this present Writing indented and Tripartite shall come : Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliff, and Ralph Greenbanke, Feoffees of John Gardyner deceased of the Manor of Bailrige with the Appurtenances and Twelve Messuages, three Hundred Acres of Land, one hundred Acres of Meadow, two hundred Acres of Pasture, forty Acres of Wood, and a yearly Rent of four shillings with the Appurtenances in Bailrige, Quarmoor, Holton, Gressingham, Scotforth, Preston in Agnounderess Goosenargh and Winmarley, Greeting, Know Ye, that we in order to perform the Will of the aforesaid John Gardyner have lately obtained the Licence of our most illustrious King Richard King of England and France &c. the third after the Conquest ; and by Virtue of Letters Patent of the same Lord the King to us in this Behalf given and granted ; and also with the Assent of the most Reverend Father in Christ Thomas by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York and all others having Interest therein (first imploring the Grace of the holy

Spirit) Do make found settle erect establish and create, to remain perpetually to future Ages ; a certain perpetual Chantry consisting of one perpetual Chaplain at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Parish Church of Lancaster, situate in the South part of the said Church, to celebrate Divine offices there for ever on several Days, for the good state of our Sovereign Lord the King aforesaid and for his Soul when he shall depart out of this Life and also for the good Estate of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Saint Savior and Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint Bridget of Syon and likewise of us the said Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliff, and Ralph Greenbanke whilst we live and for our Souls after our Death, and also for the Souls of the aforesaid John Gardyner and Isabella his wife and all their Progenitors and also for the Soul of Robert Brockholes, and the Souls of all the faithful departed, according to the Rules and Orders hereafter expressed and mentioned And we nominate and appoint and ordain by those Presents, our beloved in Christ Nicholas Green to be Chaplain of the said Chantry, And the said Chantry We name for ever and to be for ever called The Perpetual Chantry of John Gardyner in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, and the said Chaplain and his Successors by these Presents we make will and ordain to be a perpetual Body, by the name of Chaplain of the perpetual Chantry of John Gardyner in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, and as such to be called, to prosecute implead and be impleaded and also to have a capacity and perpetual succession so as to answer and be answered in all Courts Spiritual and temporal and before our Lord the King and his Heirs and all Justices and Judges spiritual and temporal whomsoever, in all and singular Actions real personal and mixt, And that the said Chaplains have a perpetual common Seal for the Business of the said Chantry for ever. And moreover we ordain will and grant that the aforesaid Nicholas Green and all his Successors whilst they continue Chaplains of the said Chantry shall have receive and enjoy for their own support and

Sustentation and for the Sustentation of four Poor Persons in a certain Hospital or Almshouse situate at the East End of the Parish Church of Lancaster, and lately erected and finished by the aforesaid John Gardyner, the Manor aforesaid with the appurtenances, and all and singular the Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Pastures, Woods, and annual Rent aforesaid together with all the Issues Rents and Profits thereof, so that every one of the said four poor Persons may have and receive weekly seven Pence in every year for ever and a certain woman serving the aforesaid four poor Persons to have and receive every year for ever two Pence a week, by the hands of the said Nicholas Green chaplain of the said Chantry and his successors Chaplains of the said Chantry in all future Ages for ever: to be paid out of the Issues and Profits of the said Manor and Tenements aforesaid with the Appurtenances by the superintendence of the Mayor of the Vill of Lancaster and his twelve Brethren for the time being. And we also will that the aforesaid woman shall serve the said Poor in washing the Chambers and their Linen, cleaning the Hospital, and in all other things necessary, and shall also carry or bring to the said Hospital the victuals for the aforesaid poor bought or to be bought in the said Vill of Lancaster, and otherwise than as aforesaid shall not be obliged or compelled. And in case any of the said four Persons shall be bad Government, or dishonest Disposition and do not reform and amend they having been twice or thrice admonished thereto, by the said Nicholas Green the Chaplain and his Successors Chaplains of the said Chantry for the time being, then such poor Person or Persons thus misbehaving to be removed and another or other Person or Persons of a better Disposition to be placed in the Room of the Person or Persons so removed by the Mayor and twelve Brethren of the Vill of Lancaster aforesaid That the Chaplain unless prevented by sickness or some other lawful Impediment shall say Mass and celebrate Divine offices, for the good state of the Persons and the Souls aforesaid on several Sundays in the Year, to wit, on Trinity Sunday &c. And

in case any of the poor Persons be lame weak or infirm that he cannot attend the said Church it shall be lawful for the Chaplain to say Mass at the Altar situate in the said Hospital or Almshouse ; It is likewise ordained that the Chaplain for the time being shall for all future Times be constantly resident upon this Chantry and if any Chaplain shall absent himself from his personal residence upon the said Chantry above twenty two Days together without lawful Cause, or his being employed in prosecuting the Business of the Chantry ; or in case the said Chaplain for the time being shall haunt Taverns or be known to keep company with bad women or shall be guilty of Adultery or Fornication, or follow any unlawful and dishonest Games ; and being thereof thrice admonished, shall refuse to reform himself, it shall be then lawful for the said Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliff and Ralph Greenbanke whilst they live to remove such Chaplain and to put in another And after their Death the Mayor of Lancaster and his twelve Brethren Burgesses of the said Vill shall have the Nomination Donation and putting in of a Chaplain when any Vacancy shall happen by the Death of the Chaplain or his Removal for neglect, And in case they do not nominate a fit person within one Month after such Vacancy shall happen then the Right of Nominating shall devolve upon and belong to the Abbot and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Cockersand who are to nominate and appoint a Chaplain for his Turn, And if the said Abbot and Convent of Cockersand shall neglect for another Month after such Lapse to them, to nominate a proper Person to be Chaplain then it shall be lawful for the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Furness to name and put in a fit and able Person to be Chaplain for that Turn.

These Ordinances and Permissions not to hurt the Right of the Mayor of Lancaster, whom the said Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliff and Ralph Greenbanke prefer before the other Persons named to have the Nomination &c. But in these Cases after another Vacancy the Mayor and Twelve Brethren to enjoy the

Right of nominating and the Rents that shall accrue during any such Vacancy shall be received by such Chaplain, who shall be next named and appointed to be Chaplain of the said Chantry and shall be laid out in Reparation of the said Almshouse with the Appurtenances by the Superintendence of the Mayor of the Vill of Lancaster and his twelve Brethren for the time being.

The Vestments, Books, Ornaments and other things belonging to the Hospital or Almshouse, shall be in the Custody of the Chaplain and his Successors to be safely kept, a faithful indented Inventory thereof being made between the Mayor and his twelve Brethren of the one Part and the said Chaplain and his Successors of the other Part, and by the said Parties alternately signed and kept. In Testimony whereof we the said Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliff and Ralph Greenbanke to those Writings indented and tripartite have put our Seals, of which we will that one Part remain in the Custody of the Chaplain aforesaid and his successors, another part in the Custody of the aforesaid Mayor and his Brethren, and the third part in the Custody of the said Abbot and Convent of Cockersand and their Successors for ever.

Dated the twelfth Day of the Month of June In the Year of our Lord One thousand four hundred and eighty five In the third year of the Reign of King Richard the third after the Conquest.

Then followed a Licence granted to Nicholas Gardiner Executor of the Will of John Gardiner to establish a perpetual Chantry in Saint Mary's Church in Lancaster.

Richard by the Grace of God King of England and France Lord of Ireland To All Persons to whom these present Letters shall come greeting Know Ye that we have examined a certain Charter of Nicholas Gardiner Executor of the Will of John Gardiner late of Aldcliffe deceased enrolled in our Chancery of Lancaster in these Words Richard by the Grace of God King

of England and France Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present Letters shall come greeting Know Ye that we of our special Favor have granted and given Liberty for ourselves and our Heirs to our beloved Nicholas Gardiner Executor of the Will of John Gardiner late of Aldcliffe deceased that his heirs or Executors may make, found, erect, and establish a certain perpetual Chantry of one perpetual Chaplain to celebrate divine Offices every Day for ever in the Church of the Blessed Mary at Lancaster for the good State of Us and of our very much beloved Consort Anne Queen of England while we live and for our Souls after our Decease, and also for the good State of our most dear and eldest son Edward and also for the good State of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Saint Savior and St. Mary the Virgin and Bridget of Syon and for the Soul of the aforesaid John Gardiner and for the Souls of faithful deceased Persons according to the Appointment of the aforesaid John Gardiner or of his Executors aforesaid to be made on this Part And that the said perpetual Chaplain and his successors Chaplain of the aforesaid Chantry for the Time being, shall be for ever called, the Chaplain of the Chantry of John Gardiner in the Church of the Blessed Mary at Lancaster. And that every perpetual Chaplain of the aforesaid Chantry when the Chantry shall be thus made, founded erected and established, be a Person of good Report, and learned in the Law, so as to be able to plead and be impleaded to answer and be answered in all Actions personal real and mixt and to manage the Prosecution of all Suits and Demands brought and to be brought by him or against him in all Courts of Law, Places and Districts whatsoever And that the said Chaplain may have a perpetual succession and a common Seal for transacting the Business of the said Chantry for ever. And that the Chaplain of the aforesaid Chantry, when the Chantry shall be thus made, founded erected and established, and his successors may enjoy the Lands Rents and Profits with every thing thereto appertaining to the value of twelve Pounds a year which they

shall hold of us in Fee from every Person or Persons whatsoever willing to give grant or assign these Things to them, to be held and enjoyed by him and his Successors aforesaid for their support and for the support of divers poor Persons residing in a certain Almshouse erected by the said John Gardiner in the Town aforesaid according to the Appointment of the above mentioned Executors to be made on this Part, and in like manner we have granted our special Licence to the same Person or Persons that he or they may give or grant the Lands Rents and Profits above named with all things appertaining according to the yearly Value aforesaid to the said Chaplain of the above mentioned Chantry and his Successors to be enjoyed by him and such successors in the Form above mentioned for ever according to the Tenor of these Presents, without the Let, Hindrance or Disturbance of Us or of our Heirs or of our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Coroners or of any of our Ministers or of our Heirs whatsoever, and without any other Royal Letters Patent, or any Reference to any other Letter or Royal Mandate had made and provided on this Part whatsoever. The Statute of Mortmain respecting Lands and their Revenues or any other Statute, Act or Decree to the contrary made, granted or decreed in no wise hindering. And this without any Fine or Fealty to be done or paid to Us for the Enjoyment of these Privileges. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, Witness ourselves at Lancaster the sixteenth day of March in the first year of our Reign. And we at the request of the said Nicholas Gardiner have caused the afore-mentioned Charter to be exemplified by these Presents In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent Witnesses ourselves at Lancaster the tenth day of August in the third year of our Reign.

STARKY.

Attested by Thomas Reyner }
and Ralph Ouxbury. } Clerks.

Duchy Seal attached in good condition, white wax.

Another Licence was granted to Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliff and Ralph Greenbank dated at Lancaster the eleventh Day of May in the second year of the Reign of Richard the Third. (1485.)

On the 1st of March, 1500, a curious deed was made between "Sir Rafe Elcocke, priest, sole feoffee & Administerer of d'vs goods of John Gardener, late discesyd, apon ye one ptie and Ryc' Nelson, ye Mair of Lancaster, and Sir Nicholas Greene, the chantrie priest of ye almeshouse, apo' ye o' pt." By this deed Ralph Elcock purports to grant to Richard Nelson and Nicholas Greene and their successors the nomination of "ye lady priest and Scole Maist'r of Lancaster belongyng ye almyshouse of ye said John Gardner."

The schoolmaster and lady priest were to be "abull instructors, the seyd priest saying masse in ye chapell of o' Lady with all other divine services as a priest ought to do."

The schoolmaster was also to be a "profound grammarian, keeping a free schole, teaching and informing ye children unto their utmost profite, nothing takyn therefor."

"The time of the begynning of his infomacion of ye Scole in ye morningtyde at Six of ye clocke and so contynewyng unto viij. The said Scole mayst'r to begyn agayn at ye 'o'r of x, and to contynue unto xij, and then from ij afternone untill six at Evyn, saying dayly at the breking up of ye scole *de profundis* for ye sowlys of J. Gardener and Isabell his wife, ye sowlys of bred'n and sisturs belongyng unto ye monastery of Seynt Brigitt of Syon, and for all Crystyn sowlys."

The profits of the mill were to be received by the priest and schoolmaster, and placed in a box with two locks, the mayor having the key of one lock and the chantry priest that of the other; and after providing for the payment of the priest and schoolmaster, the balance was to be held for the repair of the mill and the mill garth, under the oversight of the mayor.

The deed concludes with the provision that "if hit happyn that the seyd lady priest and scole maist'r do not their dutye or

be fownd culpable in any such causys which is specified in the Indenture tripartite of the ordination of the foundation of the chantrie of J. Gardener, then shall it be lawfull for ye Meyr & ye chantrie priest and their successors to monish onys, twyse, thrise, and then to putt owte & to elect another abull priest or scolemaister."

Some ten years later than the date of this deed a survey of the lands of the Monastery of Syon remarks that: "The water of Lune lyeth due upon my Ladys ground beside Lancaster, and specially upon three closes in the holding of . . . The Mylle that John Gardyner toke of my Lady ther is not well repared nor the Dam mayntened, therefor the Indentur thereof must be seyn, and the water that goeth forth of Lune to that Mylle causeth all the Breche of my Lady's ground aforesaid. My Lady hath but 6s. 8d. by yere for the Mylle and a Close called the . . . adjoining to the Mylle, and the Close is worthe 5s. by yere thereof, and ever will be or better. Memorandum to enquire if it were hurtful to my Lady to tak that Mylle or unto her tenants, for suerly if the Fysche were wer not well made all the holle water of Lune would lieve his corse to the mylle and so take away much of my Lady's ground adjoining thereto."

In 1511 a survey of the property of the Abbey of Syon in Lancaster stated that "the Mylle that John Gardyner toke of my Lady ther is not well repared nor the Dam mayntened . . . my Lady hath but 6s. 8d. by the yere for the Mylle and Close called the (MS. torn) adjoining to the Mylle; the Close is worth 5s. by yere thereof and ever will be or better." It also appeared that the fish-weir being badly made (the fishery had been reserved out of the lease), the water was leaving its proper course and was damaging my lady's ground adjoining, and the surveyor made a memorandum to inquire whether it would be hurtful to my lady or her tenants to take the mill. Evidently the whole circumstances were not known to the surveyor, for if John Gardyner was able to settle £9 a

year out of the profits of the mill and leave a residue for its repair, while the adjoining close was declared to be worth only 5s. a year, and the whole premises were held at "but 6s. 8d." a year, there could be little doubt that a resumption of the premises would be anything but hurtful to the abbess.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 records the Almshouse Chantry, but not what for convenience may be called the Mill Chantry, which is not either mentioned in the Chantry certificates of 1545-46, made under the Chantry Act of 37 Henry VIII. It is, however, mentioned in the certificates made under the Chantry Acts of 1 Edw. VI in the following terms:—

"A stipendiarie in the parishe church there. Ordeyned and founde by the mayer and burgesses of Lancaster with parte of the profitts rysinge and growinge of one mill graunted to them by Indenture for terme of years, and the residue of the profitts are ymployed to the mayntenaunce of one Grammar Schole, for which purpose they say the mill was graunted to them. John Lunde pryest incumbent of thage of liiij yeres hath yerely for his salarie goynge out of the said mill the some of iiij^{li}. And his lyvinge besides is nil. The yerely value of the stipende paid to the priest is iiij^{li}. Plate, none."

By the dissolution of the religious houses the property of the Abbey of Syon became vested in the Crown, and with it the mill, subject to the lease to Gardiner. The lease, therefore, would subsist, unless it is to be supposed that for any reason it was considered as forfeited, in which case the Corporation must have had a fresh lease so recently that they could hardly have failed to mention it and rely upon it. The Duchy Books do indeed record a Crown lease for twenty-one years, dated 18th February, 29 Henry VIII (1537-8), to Thomas Clifford, knight, of "Loynemylle iuxta Lancaster," with a number of other parcels of land in Quernmore and the neighbourhood, the rent reserved for the mill being 66s. 8d. "de antiqua firma," and 40s. "de ultimo incremento," but although the Chantry Mill is subsequently described as Lune Mill, there must have been two

mills known by the same name, because, in the first place, the rent of 66s. 8d. was not the "antiqua firma" of the Chantry Mill, and, in the second place, the lease of 18th February, 29 Henry VIII, was surrendered, and a fresh lease for thirty-one years at the same rent was granted on the 15th February, 2 Edward VI (1547-8), shortly before the return next mentioned was made, and long, subsequently, the Corporation were still paying the 6s. 8d. rent to the grantee of the lands of the Abbey of Syon.

On the dissolution of the Chantries the property of the Chantries came into the King's hand, and as the Lancashire estates of the Abbey of Syon had not then been granted out, the lease for 200 years would merge in the inheritance. This, however, appears to have been overlooked by the Crown lawyers and officials, for the earliest minister's account relating to the Chantry lands in Lancashire after the dissolution which has been discovered, contains the following entry (translated):—

"The late stipendiary in Lancaster.

The account of the aforesaid Richard Rayneshawe, Esquire, collector of the rents and receipts there, reckoning for two whole years ending at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the third year of the King aforesaid.

Arrears.—None, because it is the first account to the use of the Lord the King. Total, nothing.

Annual rents.—But he renders account of 8*l*. of annual rent paid by the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Lancaster issuing from a certain mill there, by the year 4*l*. payable at the feasts then usual by equal portions, as appears by the book of the surveyor thereof remaining. Total, 8*l*.

Sum of the charge aforesaid, 8*l*., of which he is exonerated here of 40s. of a moiety of the rent to the said late stipendiary due at the Feast of Easter in the second year of the King aforesaid, and by the late incumbent received to his own use before the possessions of the same came to the hands of the Lord the King by reason of an Act of Parliament," &c., &c.

The Corporation, therefore, were still in possession under a supposed lease, which there is every reason to believe was identical with the lease to Gardiner, assigned to them by the instrument of 1500, quoted above, as they imagined.

The "late stipendiary," John Lunde, was pensioned off with a life pension of £4. payable by the particular receiver of the augmentations in the Duchy in the County of Lancaster, and granted to him by letters patent dated 25th September, 2 Edward VI (1548), which, coupled with the above account, demonstrates that the old foundation was determined so far as the religious duties were concerned.

No "continuance" certificate has been found, such as might be expected, nor does one appear to have been made. A possible explanation of the omission is that the endowment being purely secular and ascertainable, and easily severable from that attached to the duties of the chantry priest, even if both offices were held by one man, no such certificate was necessary.

On the 22nd May, 13 Eliz. (1571), a Commission issued to John Braddyll, surveyor of woods in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and others, reciting the state of "Lune Mill, which is nowe by the greate rage of waters utterly decayed, and that there hathe bene a certeyne yerely rent of iiij^{li} or thereaboutes goinge owt of the said mylle payd to a chauntrie priest there until the dissolucion of Chauntries and after to vs and our progenitors in the right of our said Duchie, and that the profitts of the said Myll over and besides the said rent haue bene of longe tyme vsed to be bestowed vppon a scoolemaster to teache a schoole at Lancaster aforesaid and bringe vpp children in learninge and vertue, and that the sayd Mille damme and the weare belonginge to the sayd mylle by reason of extreame fluddes are ruinous and in such greate decaye that no profittes thereoff neyther to vs nor to the scoole canne be taken or hadde off the said mylle and that the repayre and makeinge of the said weare and mylle will cost one hundred powndes at the

leaste before any profitte canne arise or come of the same or that the rents thereof wilbe payde." The Commissioners were therefore directed to view the premises, and to inquire and report who was owner of the mill and of what estate, who were owners when the £4 rent was last answered to the Queen's use, what profits had come to the finding of a schoolmaster out of the same, and what it would cost to rebuild the mill. The return to the Commission was made on the 8th June following to Sir Raufe Sadleir, Chancellor of the Duchy, and stated that "Bryan Newton, Maior of the Towne of Lancaster, John Hewetson, William Baleson, Nicholas Olyuers and William Curwen, foure of the most auncient burgesses of the same towne said that the rent was paid till the mill was vtterly decayde"; the Commissioners also reported that Robert Dalton, esquire, was owner of the said mill "by purchas from the late Kyng Philipp and Quene Mary as appearith by his letters patentes dated the 21st of Marche Anno quarto et quinto Phi. et Marie shewed afore vs, and hathe receiued yerely oute of the same mill 6s. 8d. every synce his said purchas vntill nowe of late that he dyd refuse to receive the same, which rente of 6s. 8d. was reservyd upon a lease made to one John Gardener by the Abbatisse and convente of Sion of the same myll ffor tearme of two hundred yeares as appearith by the same Indent^r shewed afore vs the date whereof is quarto die Augusti Anno dni 1469. And the same John Garner did graunte oute of his said lease to a Chauntrie prieste a rente or stypende of four powndes by yeare to singe and praye for his soule and to teache a ffree schole. And further the said John Garner and his assignes dyd graunte his said whole lease reversion and tearme of the same mill to the Towne of Lancastr to this ende that thei shoulde paye to the house of Syon the said rente of 6s. 8d. And also to the Chaunterie preiste the said some of iiij^{li}. And that thei shoulde bestowe the residue of the profittes remaininge of the same mill upon the Scholem^r and vpholding of the same Myll and Schole as appearith by sufficient conueyaunce shewed afore vs So the

iiij^{li} euer sithens the dissolucion of Chaunteries hathe bene aunsweryd to the prynce till now of late the myll was decayde; that the Quenes Maiestie was seasyd thereof as parcell of the late disolved monasterie of Syon by vertue of the dissolucion of Chaunteries"; that "there was aunsweryd oute of the proffytts of the same myll towards the sustentacion and mayntenaunce of a Scholem^r whiche did teache a ffree schole in the said towne of Lancaster three powndes sexe shillinges eight pence over and besides the foure powndes before mencioned and the said 6s. 8d. rente vntill the decaye of the mill. And for that the said mill is nowe decayde there is no schole kepte in the said town of Lancaster"; that they had consulted builders and reckoned the value of the stone, iron and timber on the premises, and concluded that it would cost £110 to repair, "and notwithstandinge, it standithe in suche damige of f freshe water besydes the salte water whiche dothe ebbe and fflowe dayly aboute it that no man wilbe bounde ffor the upholde of it ffor that it hathe bene three tymes within the memorie of man with extreme waters clearely overthrowne and dyverse personnes drowned in the same."

With this document ends the history of the Lune Mill at Lancaster. Though the Commissioners did not actually recommend its abandonment, they clearly thought it would be waste of money to repair it, no tenant being procurable, and it probably was left to be eventually washed entirely away by the river and the tides. When Robert Dalton died a few years later, his Inquisition post mortem, taken at Wigan on the 13th January, 21 Eliz. (1578-9), mentioned no mill among his possessions except in general words. It does not appear in the subsequent history of Lancaster. Its situation, no doubt, was somewhere near the former boundary between the township of Bulk and the borough, near where the lines of the Midland Railway now lie.

It would appear from the above documents that the Corporation of Lancaster never owned the mill, were never even tenants of it, and never received any benefit from it. It is

equally certain, however, that the Corporation conceived itself to be the lessee of the mill, burdened with the obligation of maintaining the school so far as the rents permitted; and the next definite mention of a school in Lancaster shows that the new foundation was the creation, or at least the foster-child, of the Corporation.

The present building, known as "Gardyners Almshouses," which stands at a short distance from and faces the east end of Lancaster Church, bears the inscription: "Gardyners Chauntry. Founded 1485, Rebuilt 1792. Edwd. Stuart, Mayor. John Warbrick, Richd. Atkinson, Bailiffs."

The almspeople are now four widows, appointed by the Trustees of the Lancaster Charities. They receive the weekly sum of five shillings and sixpence each.

From the date of the deed of 1500 little is heard of the school until 1615. In that year Randal Carter, of the parish of St. Saviour in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, citizen and tallow chandler of London, by his will dated the 18th day of April, 1615, made the following bequest:—

"In the name of God Amen. The eighteenth daye of Aprill anno domini one thousand six hundred and fiftene Randall Carter of the Parrishe of St. Savior in Sowthwarke in the County of Surrey and Citizen and Tallow chaundler of London beinge sicke in body but in good and perfect remembrunce (praised be God therefore) doe make and ordaine this my present last will and Testament in manner and form following (that is to saye) ffirste and principally I commende and bequeathe my soule into the handes of Allmighty God by whose mercies and meritts of his deare sonne my Lorde and Savioure Jesus Christe I beleve and hope that all my synnes shalbe forgiven me And that after I have ended this transitorie lief I shalbe made partaker of lief everlastinge in the Kingdome of Heaven And I will that my body be decently and Christinlike buried in the Parrishe Church of St. Savior in Southewarke aforesaid

Item I give will and bequeathe to John Marshall of the parishe of St. Savior in Sowthwarke aforesayd Baker and Richard Yearwood of the parishe of St. Savior aforesayd Grocer theire heires and assignes as ffeoffees in truste towards the mayntenance of an Usher in the ffree Schoole of Lancaster in the Countye of Lancaster one Annuytie of Tenn poundes per annum to be yssuigne oute of my Landes Tenements and hereditaments in Whitecrosse Streete in the parrishe of St. Gyles withoute Cripplegate in the County of Midds. duringe soe longe tyme as the sayd ffree schoole shalbe maynteyned and the sayd annuytie soe employed."

Randal Carter died on the 20th day of April, 1615, and an enquiry held at the courthouse of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, on the 28th day of February, 1668, showed that John Marshall had died in 1624, that Richard Yearwood had died in 1631, and that Edward Payne, of East Grinstead, the heir-at-law of Richard Yearwood, had conveyed the said annuity unto the governors of the Free Grammar School of the parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark. It was also found that "John Harrison of Lancaster is and hath beene Usher in the ffree Schoole of Lancaster aforesaid, and diligently hath employed himselfe in the said place from the fifth day of May, which was in the yeare of our Lord God, 1656, unto the time of the takeinge of this Inquisition."

The commission ordered that thenceforth the property in White Cross Street should stand for ever charged with the annuity of £10.

This annuity continued to be paid to the Corporation of Lancaster as governors of Lancaster School until 1886, when the property in Whitecross Street was taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a sum of £328 7s. 2d. New Consols placed in the hands of the Charity Commissioners to meet the annuity.

No further mention of the school is met with until the following record appears in the Corporation books :—

The sixth day of November 1680.

It is this present day Ordered by the Maior Bailiffs and Councill of this Burrough whose names are subscribed That Thomas Lodge now present Schoolemaster of Heversham shall be and is hereby declared to be Schoolemaster of Lancaster: And that he shall continue Schoolemaster there for and during such tearme and tyme as he shall be able and dilligent to instruct and teach the Schollers in the said Schoole And that he shall have yearly paid him for his Sallary by the Bailiffs of the Corporation for the time being att the Towne's Hall out of the Towne's Revenue the yearely sume of Thirty pounds of lawfull English money to be paid unto him att every Quarter's end by even and equall porcons And that the said Sallary and Comencement of his ffirst year shall begin the ffirst day of January next. In testimony whereof wee have hereunto caused the Common Seale of the Burrough aforesaid to be put the day & yeare first above written—

John Tarleton.
Ab. Partington.
Aug. Greenwood.
Robt. Carter.
Thomas Whalley.
Robt. Stirzaker.
John Yeates.
John Yeates.
Thomas Clarkson.
Robt. Parkinson.
John Cawson.
Tho. Simpson.

Ffran. Medcalfe, Maior.
W. Penny,
Thomas Waller, } Ball's.
William Waller.
Fr. Hunter.
John Greenwood.
Chr. Prockter.
Will. Townson.
J. Partington.
Leonard Potter.
Henry Johnes.
Randal Hunter.
John Hodgson.
Tho. Baynes.
John Ffoster.
Tho. Medcalfe.
Geo. Foxcroft.
Thomas Hinde.

The true intent & meaning of the within written Order is hereby declared to be That if the within named Mr. Lodge

shall happen to fall into sickness or any other distemper & continue for the space of Six months or under, that then upon the said Mr. Lodge providing one to officiate in his place during that time, he the said Mr. Lodge to continue Schoolemaster there & his Sallary within mentioned also to continue according to the said Order without any advantage to be taken by either party.

Ffr. Medcalfe, Maior. W. Penny, }
 Thomas Waller, } Bailiffs.

In 1681 the Corporation books record the following gift to the school :—

August 23rd, 1681.

Presented then in presence of the Maior, the Bayliffs, & others of the Corporac'on & Burrough of Lancaster, for the use of the ffree Schoole & Scholars there, these Books following, by Mr. Thomas ffoster :—

Gouldman's Dictionary. Last Edit.
 Livii Histor. 8° 2 volumes. Calfe.
 Hill's Schrevelius Lexicon. 8°
 Virgil variorum. 3 vol. 8° Lettd.
 Senecae. 3 volums. Lettered.
 Dinneri Epitheta Graeca. 8° Calfe.
 Horace variorum. 8° Calfe.
 Juvenal & Persius varior. 8° Gilt backe.
 Homer's Iliad. 8° G. & L.
 Epictet: Enchiridion cu. Not. Gilt backe.
 Homer's Odyssees. 8°
 Poetae Minores. 8°
 Isocrates' Works. 8°
 Sophocles, Gr. & Lat., in Scholiis. 2 volums. Calfe.
 Comenius Atrium. Calfe.
 Suetonius. 8° Orford's Notes.
 Elegantiae poeticae. 12°
 Walter's Gramer.

Greek Liturgies. Calfe & Gilt.
 Hool's Greek Testam't. Calfe.
 Xenophon. Gr. & Lat. 8°
 Oxford's Gramer. 8°
 Walker's Particles. 8°
 Clavis Homerica. 8°
 Comenii Janua Linguae. 8°
 Hesiod, with Schrivelius' Notes.
 fundamenta Gramaticae.
 Seneca's Traged. cum not. ffarn.
 Gardner's Orat'.
 Kensuer's Symbols.
 Terence cu not.
 Justinii Histor.
 Tullie's Oracons.
 Demosthenes Orat'.
 Plutarch's Lives & Morals. 6 vols.
 Heylin's Cosmographe. Gilt backe.
 Vossius Instituciones Oratori.
 Vossius particones Oratoriae.
 Stephanus poetic diction.
 Benedict pererius de philos, not.
 Greeke Testament.
 Hesiod cum minor poetis.

In the winter of 1681-2 the condition of the school buildings demanded attention :—

At a Meeting of the Maior Bayliffs and Councell of the said Burrough the xxxj day of January 1681 :

Whereas the ffree Schoole of the Burrough aforesaid is much out of repaire and darke and the number of Schollers there so many that the said Schoole is too little ; And for the repairing amending and enlarging whereof and for erecting of a Roome for a Library for the said Schoole and retirement of the Schoolemaster. It is ordered that Joshua Partington, Sen.,

Burgus give villa } Ad cur tent in le Town Hall ibm die
Jovis scilt Tricesimo primo die
Lanc. in Coun. Lanc. } Januarii Anno RR. Caroli Scdi Angl.
W. Tricesimo sexto Anno q. dui 1683.

Accordingly, the school was rebuilt, probably on its former site, on the west side of the churchyard.. The headstone of the door, bearing the date 1682, now lies in the grounds of the present school.

An entry in the Diocesan Records at Chester mentions that

in the year 1700 "Giles Heysham, merchant, left to the town of Lancaster £100, which was applied to augment the Usher's salary." It is possible that the Corporation having made use of this hundred pounds, resolved to set apart a field on the west side of the town, which had formed part of the wastes belonging to the Corporation, to represent this £100. At any rate, at a Council Meeting, 19th February, 1708, it was "Agreed then in Councell that the whole Rent of Deep Carr Meadow, late in possession of Tho. Sherson, Esq., be for the future yearly pd. to the Usher for the time being of Lancr. Schoole according to direction of a Draught of a Decl. in trust now read in Council." The declaration in trust has long disappeared, but the rent of Deep Carr Meadow has always, since 1708, been credited to the school.

On the 6th September, 1708, it was "Agreed that Mr. Simon Atkinson, of Sedbergh, be invited over hither to be Headmaster of this Schoole, that Mr. Simpson, Mr. Backhouse, and Mr. Hopkins be sent to give the invitacon : Alsoe that they wait on Mr. Wharton¹ & intreate him to attend here on thursday next to examine the abilities of the Candidates ; in case Mr. Wharton cannot attend then go on to Mr. Lodge with the like invitacon."

Two days later it was "agreed & declared in Councell that Tho. Holme, Clerke, be head Schoolemaster of Lancr. Schoole during pleasure of the Councell & the usuall Salary of £30 be yearly paid."

"Agreed on & declared in Councell that Mr. Tho. Hardy be Usher of Lancr. Schoole during pleasure of the Councell."

On the 10th of July, 1712, appears the following entry :—
"Memorandum. That Mr. Alderman Waller did then pay to the hands of Mr. Hen. Welch and Mr. Ja. Smethurst, present Chamberlains of the sd. Burrough, the sume of Ten pounds, left by the late Will & Testament of Christopher Procter, gen., lately

¹ Headmaster of Sedbergh School.

deceased, for the use of Lancr. Schoole." For many years ten shillings as interest on this ten pounds was annually credited to the school.

In 1717 the Council ordered that "the Sallary of Mr. Thomas Holme, Head Schoolmaster of the ffree School of Lancr., be suspended and not paid him unless he decline Preaching at Claughton Church, the sd. Mr. Holme having time given him to give in his answer till Thursday, the nineteenth day of December next."

On that day "Mr. Thomas Holme has given in his answer in the Council Chamber to the order above written, viz., that he is willing to hire a Curate to officiate for him at Claughton Church. And the question being put whether he might be admitted thereto or no. It is now voted & ordered that he shall be admitted to officiate by Curate."

Again, in 1720, after recording that "the ffree School . . . is of late very much reduced and lessened. It is, therefore, ordered . . . that Mr. Holme, present Schoolmaster of the said Schoole, do shew cause why his Sallary should not be suspended."

Accordingly, the council a month later decided that the salary should be stopped, "but with time to remove till Xmas next."

Nearly a year later the subject was before the council again. The order calling upon Mr. Holme to show cause why his salary should not be reduced is recited, as also the order reducing the salary, but suspending such reduction till the following Christmas in order that Mr. Holme "should have time to provide for himself otherways . . . which the said Mr. Holme has neglected to do; therefore, now at a Meeting of the Councell, the day above said, being the 21st of Sept., 1721, it is ordered that the said Mr. Holme's Sallary shall no longer be paid him, but that he have notice to provide otherways for himself, for the same reason—of the decay of the said School."

Nothing more is heard of the matter and Mr. Holme's salary

continued to be paid until 1725, when he stated he had accepted a benefice, and resigned his post. His successor was appointed at "the Antient Sallary of Thirty pounds p. ann. certain & independant, and ten shillings the interest of Mr. Procter's gift, & an addition of Six pounds per ann. for three years certain." The usher's salary was also augmented by £7 6s. per annum.

In 1718, and again in 1719, the Corporation paid half-a-guinea "to the Head Schoolmaster for a sermon preached before the ellection of the new Mayor."

In 1733 commence a series of accounts relating exclusively to the school. The receipts consist of amounts given by various gentlemen on "Play-days," and these amounts were expended in the purchase of books for the school.

The first account shows the amounts "received for Play-days," from 1733 to 1737, to be £3 16s. The highest amounts—given by Sir Thomas Lowther, Bt., and Robert Fenwick in 1733—were 10s. 6d. each. Oliver Marton gave six sums of 5s. each, Henry Marsden and Mr. Hamilton give 5s. each, and Allan Harrison, Mr. Townley (twice), Peter Bold, Mr. Cawthorne, and Mr. Wilson give 2s. 6d. each.

The books purchased with this amount were :—

	s.	d.
Lillys Grammer Imp.	1	6
Erasmus by Patrick	3	0
Tompsons Gr. Apparat.	2	10
Busbys Gr. & Lat. Grammar	4	0
Johnsons Com. on the Lat. Grammar	4	0
Dr. Dunsters Horace	4	6
Cam. Dictionary	12	0
Donat. Teren.	1	2
Traps Virgil 3 vol	9	0
Virg. in usum Delph.	4	6
Horace in usum Delph.	6	0
Ovid de Tristibus Del.	3	0
Lat. Gr. Baileys Ex. & Cato	2	0

					s.	d.
Ainsworths Dictionary	...	...	...	...	16	6
Delec. Epigrammatum	...	...	...	...	2	6
					<hr/>	
					£ 3	16 6

The amounts received and expended in the following years were:—

Year.			Expended.		Year.			Expended.
			£	s. d.				£ s. d.
1738	...	...	2	0 3	1752	...	...	0 17 6
1739	...	..	0	12 8	1753	...	...	1 7 6
1740	...	...	1	5 10	1754	...	...	3 3 0
1741	...	...	1	15 6	1755	...	...	2 11 0
1742	...	...	1	2 6	1756	...	...	1 15 6
1743	...	...	0	12 6	1757	...	...	1 9 6
1744	...	...	1	12 6	1758	...	...	2 12 6
1745	...	...	1	10 6	1759	...	...	2 10 0
1746	...	...	0	17 6	1760	...	...	2 10 0
1747	...	...	1	10 0	1761	...	...	2 19 6
1748	...	...	0	12 6	1762	...	...	2 5 6
1749	...	...	0	17 6	1763	...	...	2 5 0
1750	...	...	0	12 6	1764	...	...	2 15 0
1751	...	...	1	12 6				

These accounts cease in 1764.

On the 1st November in that year: "The question was then put if the Corporation is willing to allow Mr. Cockin Scrivener and accomptant £10 a year for a salary, and liberty for him to take one shilling entrance for each scholar—ninepence a week for teaching to write and twelve pence to account. The said Mr. Cockin continuing to teach school in Lancaster the whole year, allowing only a vacancy of three months in the winter season, between the first day of November and the first day of March yearly.

"It is agreed unanimously that a Salary of Ten pounds yearly be allowed the said Mr. Cockin, on the Terms above

mentioned, if he shall think proper to accept thereof, to commence from the first day of March next, & continue during the good will & pleasure of the Mayor, Aldermen, & Council of the said Corporation."

In 1779 the headmaster appears to have got into trouble with the Mayor, for it is recorded: "At a Meeting of the Council held on the 24th day of June, 1779, to take into consideration the Behaviour of the Rev. Mr. Watson, Head Master of the free Grammar School at Lancaster, on the Twenty third day of this instant June, to Master Richard Hinde, Son of Thomas Hinde, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough, and one of the Scholars in the said School."

It was unanimously resolved in council that the behaviour of the said Mr. Watson to the said Richard Hinde hath been improper and inhuman and unjustifiable, and that by means thereof and from the said Mr. Watson's conduct at this meeting, he hath highly incurred the displeasure of the council.

"And it is further unanimously resolved that if the said Mr. Watson shall in future persist in such conduct proper steps will be taken, at the expense of the Corporation, to amove him from his office of schoolmaster. And the bailiffs are directed to deliver a copy of this resolution to the said Mr. Watson."

In 1794 the Rev. John Widditt was unanimously elected "High Master of the Grammar School at Lancaster," in the room of the Rev. James Watson, who hath resigned that office. And the council further resolved: "That the thanks of this Corporation be given to the Reverend James Watson, Clerk, for the faithful discharge of the Duties of his office of Master at the Free Grammar School in this Town, for a period of near Thirty years, for the great services he hath thereby rendered to the Publick, and also for the honourable manner in which he hath now resigned."

On Tuesday, the 15th of December, 1801, "the scholars at Lancaster Free Grammar School performed Home's tragedy of 'Douglas' before a genteel and crowded audience in the

school." The prologue spoken on that occasion was as follows:—

"Let no proud critic hither bend his eye,
 Our faults & imperfections to descry;
 For who can e'er expect in us to find,
 The just resemblance of our author's mind?
 Unvers'd in all the vasty world's wide way,
 Can we the manners of that world display?
 Of men and manners ignorant alike,
 Can we their passions & their feelings strike?
 Unus'd to speak or act, but from the heart,
 Can we to fancied scenes a force impart?
 Can energy attend the tongue of youth,
 Whose artless lips distil the words of truth?
 — Ah! let the critic think of this, and then,
 Young as we are, we tread the stage as men:
 Young as we are we mount the tragic stage,
 To paint the manners of a barb'rous age;
 To bring to recollection and pourtray
 Scenes that have happened at an early day;
 When fell ambition fir'd each Scottish Lord,
 Jealous of honour—eager for the sword;
 When madding discord shook the world with arms
 And fill'd each pious soul with just alarms.
 'Tis well those gloomy days of blood are o'er,
 And jarring chieftains scourge the land no more:
 And ah! how charming to the mind to see
 All men and nations dwell in amity!
 At peace with all the world, no foe appalls
 Briton secure within her sea girt walls.
 Each patriot eager for his country's good
 With joy beholds an end to scenes of blood:
 When foes domestic shun our happy isle,
 And lovely peace sheds round her charming smile!"

J. J.

In 1802 the Rev. Mr. Widditt resigned the headmastership, and the council ordered "that a compliment of the Freedom of this Corporation be made to the said Mr. Widditt in consideration of his long and faithfull services."

Mr. Widditt was followed by the Rev. Joseph Rowley as headmaster, and rules were drawn up for the management of the school.

The school was to be open "to any Boy who is able to read English pretty well."

"Both the Masters shall teach English and Latin promiscuously as they shall be requested, the former to be taught grammatically as well as the latter."

R R

Seven shillings and sixpence per quarter was to be paid for every son of a non-freeman.

The masters were to exchange sides on Tuesday in every week ; Friday in every week was to be set apart "for hearing over what they have said on the preceding days, and every Saturday for the repetition and application of grammar."

The school hours were to be : In summer, from six to eight and nine to twelve and two to five ; in winter, from eight to twelve and one to four, and "that prayers be read (as heretofore hath been accustomed) every morning."

"That perquisites, called Cockpennies, shall be given to the Master at Shrovetide only, & since there is no quarterage at all paid by freemen's children, & only a small one by non-freemen's, it is hoped these circumstances will be then considered, & also at the entrance of every new Scholar." Seven-twelfths of the cockpennies were to go to the high master and five-twelfths to the usher. Vacations were to be a week at Shrovetide, a week at Easter, three weeks at Whitsuntide, and a month at Christmas, beside the usual Saint days, and every Thursday and Saturday afternoon.

In 1812 the Rev. Joseph Rowley resigned the headmastership, and the Rev. John Beethom was appointed to the post. At the same time the Rev. George Morland was appointed usher. Twenty pounds was added to the headmaster's salary, £14 to the usher's salary, and £10 to the writing-master's salary, "in expectation that they will exert themselves in promoting the interest of the School by a strict and regular attention to their several duties."

In 1824 a committee of the council reported that there were then sixty-four boys regularly attending the school, of whom forty-six were sons of freemen, and eighteen were not sons of freemen. The master had eighteen boys under his care, the usher had forty-six. Of the above number about fifty boys attended the writing-master.

The school was in good order, with the exception of some trifling repairs which the high bailiff would attend to.

The committee recommended that the master should have the appointment of the usher, subject to the approbation of the council. In recommending this alteration the committee felt that the adoption of this plan would be the means of removing that unpleasant feeling which had for many years subsisted between the masters.

"In order to induce men of respectability and high attainments to preside in this School at all times, it was necessary that the Emoluments should be encreased & a more adequate allowance made for the very important duties required from them. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the annual gratuity (called Cock Pennies) to the Master & Usher be discontinued, & that in lieu thereof the following Quarterage be substituted: For all boys under the care of the Usher (or low side), 10/- each per quarter; For all boys on the two lowest Benches, under the Head Master, 15/- each per quarter; For all boys on the Upper Benches, 20/- per quarter.

"That the sum of £70 per annum heretofore granted to the Head Master be continued, & also that the sum of £40 per annum heretofore granted to the Usher be also paid to the Head Master, making his Salary £110 per annum.

"That there be no gratuitous education either for the sons of Freemen or others, the Committee being of opinion that there is now ample provision for that kind of education in the National and other Schools."

An old scholar, who was educated at the school from 1825 to 1832, has left the following notes as to the school at that time:—

"The School was a two floored building. The School room on the ground floor ran the whole length of the building; the upper storey was divided into two rooms. The entrance to the School was in the centre of the front. All South of the door on each side, was considered 'low side,' all north 'high side.' Mr. Beethom presided over the 'high side,' but on Wednesdays the masters exchanged classes.

Mr. Sanderson (the Writing and Mathematical Master) had the upper rooms, and after saying one lesson half the boys went to be instructed by him in the forenoon, the others in the afternoon.

We had two home lessons to prepare each night. They were neither long nor difficult, but it must be remembered that music, drawing, dancing, foreign languages (except Greek and Latin) were extra-mural, and, if studied at all, had to be acquired in the evening or early morning.

The fixed holidays were $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks at Christmas and Midsummer, Monday and Tuesday at Shrovetide and Whitsuntide, and Fridays, Mondays, and Tuesdays at Easter, the King's birthday, Mayor choosing day, the Monday before (called Auditors day), the middle fair days and one day each Assizes. We had usually one day before and one day after the Christmas vacation to follow the hounds if they cast off near the town.

On the Monday before Mayor choosing day the Corporation Accounts were audited. At about a quarter past eight in the morning the Mayor Bailiffs and Auditors preceded by the mace bearer—wearing their laced hats but no other insignia—entered the School and invited the Masters to assist them to audit the accounts, and to give the boys holiday. Immediately after our dismissal we used to set off with the Mace bearer to turn out the other Schools.

On Mayor choosing day we marched to St. John's Church with the Corporation in the morning, and in the afternoon we were regaled by the new Mayor and bailiffs; we received two Mayors cakes, two apples, two pears, a cup of sweet wine, and a horn of nuts at each place.

The boys at the National School used to waylay and rob us, but most people tried to create a diversion by throwing them apples out of the front windows and letting us escape at the back.

The first six boys had wedding money, that is, each watched one day a week and solicited remembrance of the happy couples as they emerged from the church. If any inquisitive person ventured to ask what claim we had upon him the answer was

ready, that it was 'an ancient custom and had to be kept up.' In the case of a gentleman's wedding the present was generally a guinea, the usual donation half-a-crown."

In 1850 Mr. Beethom resigned, and the Rev. Thomas Faulkner Lee was appointed headmaster. In the following year a new school and master's house were erected in East Road on land given by the Corporation of Lancaster. By Royal Warrant in 1851, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to direct that the school should be called "The Royal Grammar School."

Dr. Lee resigned the headmastership in 1872, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. E. Pryke, who, on his resignation in 1893, was followed by Mr. George Alfred Stocks, who in turn was succeeded by the Rev. H. A. Watson, the present headmaster.

In 1893 the trustees of Miss Bradshaw's will, who had at their disposal a sum of £10,000 bequeathed by that lady for charitable or educational purposes, offered to appropriate that sum for the endowment of the school if a new scheme was framed for the government of the school. This new scheme came into operation on the 16th day of August, 1896, and under it the governing body consists of fifteen gentlemen:— Five nominated by the Corporation of Lancaster; two nominated by the Lancashire County Council; one by the Council of University College, Liverpool; one by the Council of Owens College, Manchester; one by the Lancaster School Board; and five by the Bradshaw trustees. The amount to be paid by the Corporation of Lancaster was fixed at £200 a year, and the total endowment is estimated at £500 a year.

The two most famous scholars were William Whewell, the famous master of Trinity, and Richard Owen. The latter gave the following account of how Whewell came to go to the Grammar School. Owen's mother and the Rev. Joseph Rowley lived next door to each other in Lancaster. Not far down the street Whewell the carpenter lived, and he was employed to mend the garden fence between the houses of Mr. Rowley and

Mrs. Owen. Mr. Rowley found Whewell's son looking at the work his father had done, and proceeding to enter into conversation with him was much struck by his replies. When the father returned to his work, Mr. Rowley urged him to send his son to the Grammar School. The father objected on the ground that his son had a special talent for carpentry. However, he took a week to think it over, and eventually Mr. Rowley undertook to find him in books, and not to charge any fees for his education. Whewell went to the school, and once there sprang to the front.

From Lancaster he went to Heversham, thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the Chancellor's gold medal for his poem of "Boadicea," and eventually rose to be Master of Trinity.

The other—Richard Owen—was to those who had the privilege of knowing him, a striking personality, a giant figure looking back from the vanishing ranks of a prior generation. There are few—perhaps none—left now who remember his early days when he was a scholar at the old Grammar School. One there was in Lancaster but a few years ago who told of that long past time and described him as—

"The merriest then
The manliest of all, the merriest still
The greatest man, and yet the simplest child."

And told also of that eye—

"Then sparkling most in mirth and joyousness;
In mischief not too seldom, shall I say,
Mischief too merry to be mischievous."

And do not we of a later generation remember how at that other school, which stands above the town, we looked upon the busts of Whewell and Owen at the end of the room as representing two intellectual giants—the Great Twin Brethren of a bygone time?

So, too, when school days were over did we not wander through the long corridors of the Natural History department at the British Museum, and gaze with wonder on the thousands of specimens of all ages gathered together under the direction

of Richard Owen? And in the far corner was there not a doorway on glancing through which we could see the tall figure of the professor bending over some minute fragment upon which to build the form of a creature which had ceased to exist thousands of years ago?

Not long after the scene changes to the palatial building at South Kensington, where Owen reigned supreme, and which, as its erection was due to his untiring energy, will always remain as his most fitting monument.

Time rolls on and shows us Sir Richard Owen living the last years of a long life in that picturesque cottage just within the borders of the Royal Park at Sheen. Anyone from Lancaster was always welcome, and whoever went there will always remember the genial greeting he received from the tall old man, who was the friend of princes, and one of the men of light and leading of the age.

At Sheen, under the shade of lofty trees, many of which he himself had planted, with the sun sinking to the west in a golden glory, while all around was still, the memories of the past would revive, and forth from the recesses of a wonderful memory would come story after story of his life in Lancaster nearly eighty years before.

As years went on they left their mark upon the great professor. His letters tell their own tale—the wording always characteristic, the writing at first firm and vigorous, then gradually failing, and the letters themselves growing few and far between. Almost always, however, at Christmas time, he makes some allusion to “old Lancaster—my native Town.”

“I have never allowed”—he wrote in his eighty-sixth year—“I have never allowed my grateful memory of my birthplace and the education I received there to cool. Since I retired from my museum work the recollections of the benefits I received at Lancaster have brightened my leisure hours and friendly memories have returned.”¹

¹ Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., died in 1892.

So would we leave the old scholar of Lancaster School sitting in his garden at Sheen, with the lofty trees around him, his long white hair gently moving in the breeze, his lustrous eyes—eyes of wonderful charm—seeming to gleam in the twilight, a few bars of music the only sound to break the silence, save when the old man's voice falls upon our ears, telling in softened accents of those people and places in Lancaster dear to him eighty years ago.

HEADMASTERS OF LANCASTER SCHOOL.

William Baxterden, nominated by John Gardyner.

Roger Brook, curate and schoolmaster, buried 30th October, 1613.

John Foster, buried 29th April, 1629.

James Schoolcroft, master in 1635 and 1654.
— Holden, master in 1664.

6th Nov., 1680. Thomas Lodge, from Heversham School, afterwards at Preston School, and from 1705 to 1713 at Lowther School.

1690. William Bordley, grandson of William Bordley, headmaster of Hawkshead School; vicar of Hawkshead from 1720 to his death in 1741.

9th Sep., 1708. Thomas Holme, son of James Holme, of Hill Park, Lancashire; matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College, 18th November, 1696, aged eighteen; did not graduate through the narrowness of his circumstances; curate of Lancaster, 1704; rector of Claughton, 1712; chaplain of Lancaster Castle, 1718; curate and schoolmaster of Aughton, 1729; died 1740.

23rd Dec., 1725. Stephen Lewis, buried 25th February, 1732.

- 5th March, 1732. William Johnson, son of Thomas Johnson, of Ecclestone, clerk; his testimonial, dated 4th June, 1733, was signed by James Fenton, vicar of Lancaster; Richard Atkinson, and Isaac de Tousey, vicar of Thornton; curate of Heysham, 1737; curate of Caton; curate of St. John's, Lancaster, 1755; buried 1st June, 1765.
- 26th Aug., 1765. James Watson, resigned 1794; born 11th September, 1743; son of James Watson, of Airton, labourer; testimonial, dated 5th November, 1765, signed by W. Bateman, D.D., and 2nd December, 1765, by Robert Fletcher, minister of Over Kellet; Felix O'Neill, vicar of Bolton-le-Sands; Joseph Nicholson, curate of Aughton; schoolmaster of Over Kellet prior to 1765; incumbent of Wyresdale, 1790.
- 29th Sep., 1794. John Widditt, resigned 1802; vicar of Cockerham.
- 22nd Jan., 1802. Joseph Rowley, resigned 1812; son of Benjamin Rowley, of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, plebian; matriculated at Oxford on 5th July, 1791, from Queen's College, aged eighteen; B.A. 1795, M.A. 1804; perpetual curate of Stalmine, 1796-1864; chaplain of Lancaster Castle, 1804-1858; died 3rd January, 1864.
- 10th Apr., 1813. John Beethom, son of John Beethom, of Heversham; resigned 22nd February, 1850; incumbent of Northwood, Isle of Wight, 1850-1; vicar of Melling, 1851-5.
- 4th July, 1850. Thomas Faulkner Lee, resigned June, 1872.
- 16th May, 1872. William Emanuel Pryke, resigned 1893.
- 2nd Aug., 1893. George Alfred Stocks, resigned 1904.
1904. Herbert A. Watson.

USHERS.

- 5th May, 1656. John Harrison.
 8th Sep., 1708. Thomas Hardy.
 22nd May, 1712. Thomas Rivers, curate of Lancaster, 1718-9.
 12th Aug., 1714. Robert Heysham.
 19th Dec., 1717. Francis Ashton.
 9th Jan., 1758. James Birkett; testimonial, stating that James Birkett was formerly schoolmaster at Beetham, Westmorland, is signed by D. Wilson, vicar of Beetham; A. Watson, curate of St. George's, Kendal; Francis Lee, curate of Lancaster.
 26th Aug., 1765. George Mackereth; testimonial of George Mackereth signed by Reginald Braithwaite, minister of Hawkshead; Isaac Knipe, curate of Ambleside; and Gilbert Crackenthorpe, schoolmaster, in Kendal.
 Matthew Washington.
 1st Feb., 1770. Thomas Sisson.
 2nd Nov., 1774. James Whinfield.
 31st Mar., 1777. Robert Parkinson.
 10th May, 1780. John Blanchard.
 1st April, 1784. John Widditt.
 20th Oct., 1794. Joseph Rowley.
 26th Feb., 1802. Edmund Waterworth, afterwards curate of Littledale; resigned August 29th, 1806.
 5th Sep., 1808. Richard Taylor, drowned while bathing in River Lune, 27th August, 1810.
 10th Apr., 1813. George Morland, born 1791; appointed assistant chaplain of Lancaster Castle in July, 1817; vicar of St. John's, Lancaster, 1824; died 1862.
 Oct., 1824. John Nicholson.
 20th May, 1826. Richard Stout.
 27th Aug., 1827. George Simpson.

- 15th Oct., 1834. George Bamford.
 8th June, 1835. ——— Richardson.
 Thomas Fenton, afterwards vicar of Ings;
 died 1896.
 ——— Lowe.

WRITING-MASTERS.

- George Harrison.
 29th Jan., 1718. Thomas Gibson.
 10th Jan., 1746-7. John Cottam.
 John Calvert.
 1st Nov., 1764. William Cockin, author of *The Art of Delivering Written Language* (1775); *Rational and Practical Treatise of Arithmetic* (1766); *Of an Extraordinary Appearance in a Mist near Lancaster* (1780); *Ode to the Genius of the Lakes*; *Fall of Scepticism and Infidelity Predicted*; *The Theory of the Syphon*; revised *West's Guide to the Lakes*; died at Kendal 30th May, 1801. (*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xi, p. 200.)
 12th July, 1784. William Harrison.
 16th Mar., 1785. John Chadwick.
 11th Dec., 1793. Rowland Bowstead, curate of Littledale in 1799; vicar of Ulceby, 1818; incumbent of Littledale; died 27th November, 1843, aged seventy-seven.
 27th Aug., 1802. Richard Withnell was on 10th January, 1804, appointed chaplain of Lancaster Castle; rector of Burnsall, 1810.
 1808. Robert Kidd.
 21st Jan., 1811. John Crone.
 29th Jan., 1822. William Fell, author of numerous pamphlets; died March, 1848; buried at Clifton, near Penrith. (*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xviii, p. 300).
 21st June, 1823. Lancelot Sanderson, died Sept. 9th, 1871.

THE INSIGNIA AND PLATE.

THE earliest remaining Corporation possession of this nature is a fine old seal, possibly of the time of Henry III, known as the "Mayor's Seal."

This seal is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and bears on the field three castles, and in base a lion guardant crowned, and a fleur-de-lis. There is no reference to Lancaster in the inscription, which reads: "S. HENR. DE G. RE. ANGLE FRANCE & DNS. HIBE," but the present arms of Lancaster contain a part only of the device, the three castles having been dropped.

The two curious brass halberds are ancient. They are placed on either side of the entrance of the house of the Mayor (if he resides within the borough), and on the west door of the Town Hall if he resides outside. There are several old halberds in the attics of the Town Hall, and there is a record of one being stolen from the door of the Mayor (Thos. Shepherd), on 17th November, 1802.

A series of measures and weights of the reign of Elizabeth, marked with her crown and dated 1588, and said to have been made from cannon taken in that year on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The first is a large circular measure of bronze or bell metal, 1 foot in depth, and 1 foot 7 inches in diameter, with the inscription: "ELIZABETH DEI (a crowned rose) GRACIA ANGLIÆ (a crowned portcullis) FRANCIÆ ET (a crowned fleur-de-lis) HIBERNIÆ (a crowned rose) REGINA 1601."

The second is a corn gallon, 10 inches deep and 7 inches in diameter, inscribed: "E. R. ELIZABETH REGINA, 1601. CORN GALLON."

The third is an ale quart, 5 inches deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, inscribed: "1601. ALE QUART (crown). E. R."

There is also a series of twelve weights. The larger ones bear the inscription: "A. N^o (crown) D^o. 15 EL 88. A^o REG XXX."

They are supplemented by three other Elizabethan measures, all dated 1601.

In the Charter of 1604 the town was granted a Common Seal, and it is possible that at that time the present Common Seal was made in pursuance of the Charter. It is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is inscribed: "SIGILLVM: COMVNE: BVRG: SIVE: VILL: LANCASTRIE."

We next come to two articles presented to the town by Thomas Fanshaw:—

The first of these was the old Mace, which evidently weighed 37 oz. 4 dwt., and the subsequent history of which afterwards appears.

The other article was "The Mayor's Staff," still carried by the Mayor in all State processions. It is 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and made of ebony.

It has a silver head, on top of which are the town arms, and around the following inscription:—

"This Staff was the Guift of Thomas Fanshaw Esqr. sometime auditor of the Duchey of Lancaster and Burgesse of the Towne. 1613."

The donor was M.P. for Lancaster in seven Parliaments, 1604–1629, and was subsequently created a Viscount.

Three silver bowls were presented to the town early in the seventeenth century:—

The first, which weighed 10 ozs. 15 dwts., was the gift of Thomas Braithwaite, on 12th April, 1615.

The second weighed 13 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grs., and was given by the will of George Tompson on the 27th October, 1618.

The third weighed 14 ozs. 12 dwt. 12 grs., and came to the town under the will of William Parkinson on the 28th November, 1622.

In 1632 George Braithwaite gave a silver salt cellar.

About this time were probably obtained the two smaller Maces, both of silver-gilt; they are now carried in processions by the Mayor's sergeant and town sergeant respectively. They have no hall-marks. On the flat top of each are the Royal Arms of James I, and the initials I. R. will be found three times over around the heads. The scroll work at the base is worth notice.

In 1675 Thomas Foster gave a large silver tankard; it is 7 inches in height, and inscribed:—

"The gift of Thomas Foster. Free Burgesse of Lancaster. To goe Successiftly from Mayor unto Mayor 1675."

In 1702 Lancaster obtained its largest possession in the way of insignia—the Great Mace.

It is 54 inches in length, and is headed by an open-arched crown. Round the head are five compartments divided by half figures, terminating in foliage. In these are the four Royal Badges, each between the letters A.R.; in the fifth, the arms of Lancaster.

The great mace was the gift of Robert Heysham, and was acquired by the borough in the Mayoralty of William Penny.

The next phase in the history of our Corporate plate is one all too frequent in municipal history generally.

1723. "Allowed them p^d for Exchange between Three silver bowles one salt and one old mace and a silver punch bowl. £3 1 3."

The punch bowl (a plain, round vessel) of silver, 11¼ inches in diameter, and 7¼ in height, bears, engraved, the arms of the borough of Lancaster (and the following inscription recording its history and origin):—

"Crater Conflatus A.D. 1723. Chri. Butterfield, Ar. Majore. Geo. Harrison, Joh^s Bowes, Gen. Ballivis. Nati in usum lætitiæ Scyphi. E Gestanime a Tho. Fanshaw Milite." 37^{oz} 04^{dwt} 00^{gr}.

In 1740 another exchange took place, for we find in the minutes of 10th September:—

"Agreed that the old gilded silver cup and cover be applied towards purchasing a new silver presenter for the use of the

Corpⁿ and that a sum not exceeding five guineas be laid out and added to the value of the said cup towards purchasing such new presenter which is recommended to Mr. Smoult the present Mayor to take care of to get done in such manner as he shall think proper."

This presenter or salver is still preserved at the Mayor's house. It bears the following inscription :—

"Sigillum olim Serenissimi et Prudentissimi regis Jacobi pro Comitatu suo Palatinatus Lancastriæ. Ex dono Humfridi May militis Cancellarii ejusdem. Comitatus et Ducatus Lancastriæ."

The Hall-mark is that of Newcastle of 1740.

The next piece of plate was another salver which has a representation of the present Town Hall, over which are the words :—

"Aedif. XXIII Geo. III" and beneath "MDCCLXXXIII."

On the back is the following :—

"The unanimous gift of the Corporation of Lancaster to Robert Tomlinson gentⁿ for his great and serviceable attention to the building of the Town Hall."

Another inscription states that :—

"Mr. Tomlinson's effects having been sold this Salver was purchased by Anthy Atkinson Esqr. Mayor of Lancaster and by him given to the Corpⁿ the 19th day of October 1791."

In 1832 yet another silver salver came into the possession of the Corporation. It is 26 inches by 19 inches, and beautifully ornamented with flowers and scroll work. In the centre are the arms and motto of the donor. The inscriptions explain its history :—

"To David Campbell M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh: Physician to the Lancashire Lunatic Asylum; the first and, for more than Twenty Years, sole Physician to the Lancaster Dispensary. Presented by his friends in the Town and Neighbourhood of Lancaster, as a memorial of their esteem for his eminent talents, and as a mark of their high sense of his beneficent exertions during a Period of Fifty-five years. June 1827."

The tale is thus continued :—

“Afterwards bequeathed by Dr. Campbell to the Mayor Bailiffs & Commonalty of the Boro' of Lancaster for the sole use and benefit of them and their successors in office.”

In 1859 Mr. William Whelon gave a solid gold ring with the arms of Lancaster and the words :—“The Mayor of Lancaster.”

The ring bears the inscription :—

“The gift of Wm. Whelon, Mayor 1859-60. To go from Mayor to Mayor.”

In 1878, in the Mayoralty of Abram Seward, Councillor Stephen Wright Wearing presented the Mayor's Chain and Badge “to the Corporation for the use of the Mayor of the Borough for ever, as a memento of his long and pleasant connection with that body, and of the attachment he feels for his native Town.”

The stocks are still preserved in the attics of the Town Clerk's office. They stood in the Town Hall Square. They were last used in 1878.

The pillory, which stood near the entrance to the castle, was last used on 1st August, 1807, when Thomas Bolton was placed therein.

The whipping-post in the Town Hall Square was last used for a vagrant on 16th February, 1803.

BOUNDARY RIDINGS.

ALDCLIFFE BOUNDARY.

IN the early part of the seventeenth century disputes arose as to the boundary between Lancaster Marsh and Aldcliffe Marsh, and in 1610 an action was commenced in the Duchy Court between the Mayor Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Ville of Lancaster, plaintiffs, and Robert Dalton, Francis Stythe, John Stirzaker, and Robert Croskell, defendants, "touching and concerning the markes meares and boundaries devidinge one marshe ground called Lancaster Marshe from another marshe ground called Awcliffe Marshe." Eventually a Commission was issued to George Preston, James Browne, William Charnock, and Alexander Rigby, directing them or any two or more of them to call before them the plaintiffs and defendants and such other parties as should be deemed necessary, and "by viewe oath, evidence, perambulation, examination of witnesses as by all other good waies and means and to make and sett downe some ende and agreement between the said parties touchinge the said matters in variance if you cann. But if you cannot soe doe then to repaire unto the said Marshe groundes aforesaid and then and there upon an exacte and dilligente viewe and survaie thereof by you to bee taken to make a true and perfecte plotte of the said Marsh Grounde called Lancaster Marshe and of all and singular the markes meares and boundes deviding the same." Their decision was to be certified to the Chancellor of the Duchy.

The Commissioners met at the Town Hall in Lancaster on the 11th Sept., 1610, and after examining divers witnesses, made their award to the following effect :—

“That the said Maior Bailiffes and Cominalty of the said Towne of Lancaster shall and may at their willes and pleasures make upp and repaire the ditche in the said Marsh groundes called the ould ditche lyinge south and south-weste from the Greenehill and there make a sufficient fence by hedginge, raylinge, or otherwise to sever and keepe in severalltie that part of the said Marshes and Marshe groundes which lyeth North and North-eastward from the said ditch from the residue of the said marshes And that the said Maior Bayliffes and Cominaltie and their successors for ever hereafter shall and maie have enioy use and occupie to their owne use all that parte of the said marshes and marshe groundes which lyethe betweene the said ditchie called the ould ditch and the Inlandes of the Towne of Lancaster northe and northeastward from the said ditche and the Sande directelie betweene the same and the river of Loyne without any entercomon pasture claime or demaunde to bee therein or theirunto had claymed used or demaunded by or for the said Robte. Dalton his heires or assignes his or their tenants or ffarmers of any his or their tentes in Awcliffe aforesaid or any other clayminge for or in right of or as parcell of or as belonginge to the Lordshipp of Bulcke and Awcliff or eyther of them And without any lett stop or trooble of the said Robte. Dalton his heires or assignes or his or their Tennants aforesaid or any of them, saveinge for libertie onelie to lead their Turves and other necessities as hereafter is expressed.”

The award continues :—

“That the said Robte. Dalton his heires and assignes and his and their tenants and ffarmers of his and their landes in Awcliff aforesaid shall and maie for ever hereafter have use occupie and enioy all that parte of the said marshes and marshe groundes which lieth South and South-eastewarde from the said ditche called the ould ditch and the Sande directelie betweene the same and the saide River of Loyne without any entercomon pasture claime or demande to bee therein or thereunto had claimed used or demanded by or for the said Maior Bayliffes or

Cominalty or their successors or any of them or any other for or in the righte of them or any of them, Saveinge libertie onely to leade their Turves and other necessities as hereafter is expressed Provided Allwaies and wee the said Comysshioners doe further order agree and finallie determyne that at all tymes hereafter the said Maior Bayliffes and Cominaltie *and the residue of the Inhabitants of the Towne of Lancaster* and the said Robte. Dalton his heires and assignes and his and their tenantes and ffarmers of his and their tenementes in Awcliff and Bulke aforesaid and their servantes shall have free passage and waie in all usuall and accustomed places of passage in the said marshe groundes for the necessary gettinge carryinge and leadinge of their Turves, haie, rushes and other necessarie carriages through the same as occasion shall require without lett of eyther or any of the said parties their heires successors or assignes."

The Commissioners ordain, in the next place, that "The said Maior Bailiffes and Cominaltie and their successors shall for ever hereafter permitt and suffer the greatest parte of the water descendinge and which shall descend and runne from the Close called Pinder back to the said marshe groundes to have course and runn through that parte of the said marshes wch is hereby ordered and awarded to or for the said Robte. Dalton and his tenantes as aforesaid in manner and forme and at such place as the same now hath course and doth runn." Should such watercourse be stopped up or the stream diverted power was given to the said Robte. Dalton his heirs and assigns to enter upon the marsh ground on the North and North-east side of the said ditch and restore the stream to its former course.

The Award was sealed by the Commissioners, the said Mayor Bailiffs and Commonalty affixed their seal, and the other parties affixed their seals thereto on the 11th day of September, 1610.

The Award was enrolled in the Duchy Court, and the exemplification thereof (now in the possession of the Corporation) sealed with the Duchy Seal, was issued on the 2nd day of December, 1610.

Die Martis XXVIJ^o die Novembr. 1610.

Maior Baillim Cominalitat ville Lanc. quer Et Robtus Dalton Franciscu Styth Johem Stirzaker and Robtum Croskell Defts. } Whereas by force of his Mats. commission heretofore award- ed out of this Court unto George Preston James Browne Esq^{rs} William Charnocke and Allexander Rigbie gent. in a cause there dependinge in variaunce betweene the Mayor Baylieffes and Comynaltie of the Towne of Lancaster pl^t and Robert Dalton Esq^r Fraunces Styth John Stirzaker and Robert Croskell deff^{ts} for touchinge and concerninge the Markes Meares and boundaryes devydinge one Marsh ground called Lancaster Marshe from another Marshe grounde called Awcliffe Marshe. They the said George Preston, James Browne, William Charnocke, and Alexander Rigby, did meete together at the Towne of Lancaster in the Countie of Lancaster the xjth daie of September nowe last past. And then and there by force of the said Comission did call before them certen persons and examined them upon such Interr. as were then and there exhibited by the said parties for touchinge and concerninge the said Matters in variaunce upon Consideracon whereof And due regard had and taken of the allegacons and answeres of all the said parties They the said George Preston, James Browne, William Charnocke, and Alexand^r Rigby did then and there by and with consente of all the said parties set downe and make a full and absolute order and award in writinge betweene the said parties for touchinge and concerninge the endinge and finall apeasinge of the controversies and variance aforesaid w^{ch} order and award in writinge subscribed and sealed as well wth the names and seales of all the said Comission^{rs} as also of all the said parties they the said George Preston James Browne William Charnocke and Alexand^r Rigby have in this present terme certified into this Court together wth the said Comission the tenor and substance of w^{ch} award heareafter followeth in these words To all people to whom these pn^{ts} shall come George Preston James Browne Esq^{rs} William Charnocke and

Alexandr^r Rigby gentlemen sende greetinge whereas matter dependeth in variance before the Chauncello^r and Councell of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Duchy Chamber at the pallace of Westm. betweene the Mayor Bayliefes and Cominalty of the Towne of Lancaster pl^{ts} against Robert Dalton Esq^r Frances Stith John Stirzaker and Robert Croskell Deff^{ts} for touchinge and concerninge certen Marshes or Marsh grounds lyinge and beinge in the Townes of Lancaster and Awcliffe called Lancaster Marshe and Awcliff Marshe and the Meares and boundaries devidinge the same. For examininge and endinge of w^{ch} variance the kings Ma^{ts} Comission out of his ho: Court of his Duchy of Lancaster under the seale of his highnes saide Duchy is directed to us in these words videlt James by the Grace of God kinge of England Scotland Fraunce and Ireland Defendo^r of the Faith &c. To o^r trustie and welbeloved George Preston James Browne Esq^{rs} William Charnocke and Alexand^r Rigby gent. and to every of them greetinge whereas matter dependeth in variance before our Chauncello^r and Councell of our Duchy of Lancaster in our Duchy Chamber at our Pallace of Westm. Betweene the Mayor Bayliefes and Cominalty of the Towne Lancaster pl^{ts} and Robert Dalton Esq^r Frances Stith John Stirzaker and Robert Croskell deff^{ts} beinge for and concerninge the marks meares and boundaries devidinge one Marshe grounde called Lancaster Marshe from another Marshe grounde called Awcliffe Marshe and further as by the bill of Compl^t and other pleadings remayninge of record in our said Duchy Chamber appereth Wee therefore consideringe the premiss^s and trustinge in yo^r discrecons will and require you and hereby doe geve unto you or any twoe or more of you full power and Authority at tyme and place convenyent by you to be lymitted and appoynted to call before you by vertue hereof the said pties pl^{ts} and deff^{ts} and all such other psons as you shall thinke meete and convenyent to enquire of the said premiss^s as well as by viewe oath evidence perambulacon examinacon of witness^s as by all other good waies and meanes as to you shall seeme best And further to

examyne all such witness^s as shall come before you as well on the part of the pl^{ts} as of the Deff^{ts} upon such Interrog. as shalbe exhibited and brought unto you touchinge the said controversies and the circumstance thereof, And therupon to endevo^r yo^rselves by all good waies and meanes to make and set downe some end and agreement betweene the said parties touchinge the saide Matters in vvariance as aforesaid yf you can, But yf you cannot soe doe, then o^r further will and pleasure is and hereby we doe will and require you or any twoe or more of you at tyme convenyent by you to be lymitted and appoynted to repaire unto the said Marsh grounde aforesaid and then and there upon an exact and dilligent viewe and survey thereof by you to be taken to make a true and perfect plott of the said Marshe grounde called Lancaster Marsh and of all and singuler the marks meares and boundes devidinge and boundinge the Marsh aforesaid and nowe in question And further also of yo^r factes doinge and proceedinge herein we will and require you foure three or twoe of you at the least by yo^r writing enclosed under your seales together wth these our letters, and the Interrogatories Deposicons and plott by you made and taken by vertue hereof to certify our said Chauncello^r and Councell of our Duchie of Lancaster in our Duchy Chamber at our pallace of Westm. in Octavis Michaelis next cominge Not faylinge hereof as we trust you Provided alwaies that the playntives shall geve unto the Deff^s foureteene daies warninge of the daie tyme and place of the execucon of this our Comission geaven at our said Pallace of Westm. under the seale of our said Duchy of Lanc. the xvijth daie of Maye in the eight yeare of our Raigne of England Fraunce and Ireland and of Scotland the three and fortieth, Gerrard.

Nowe knowe you that we the said Comissioners for execucon of the said Comission did meete at the Towne of Lancaster the Eleventh daie of September in the yeare of the Raigne of o^r Sovereigne Lord James by the grace of God kinge of England Fraunce and Ireland defendo^r of the faith

the eight and of Scotland the foure and fortieth And then and there by force of the said Comission called before us certain persons and examined them touchinge the Controversies and variance aforesaid to and upon some such Interrogators as then and there by the parties aforesaid were exhibited and brought unto us And thereupon consideringe and weighing the demaunde answers and allegacons of the said parties wee the said George Preston James Browne William Charnocke and Alexand^r Rigby Myndinge to end and determyne the Controversies and variance aforesaid accordinge to the said Comission doe by force of the said Comission and by and wth the Consent of the said parties Arbitrate Order judge doome and finally determyne betweene the said parties touchinge the said Controversies in Maner and forme followinge That is to saie, that the said Mayo^r Bayliefs and Comynalty of the said Towne of Lancaster shall and may at their wills and pleasures make up and repayre the Ditch in the said Marsh grounde called the Ould Ditch lyinge South and South-west from the Greenehill and there make a sufficient fence by hedginge rayleinge or otherwise to severr and keepe in severalty that pte of the said Marshes and Marshe grounde w^{ch} lieth North and North eastward from the said Ditch from the residue of the said Marshes And that the said Mayo^r Baylieffes and Comynalty and their Successors for ever heareafter shall and may have enjoy use and occupie to their owne use all that parte of the said Marshe and Marshe grounde w^{ch} lyeth betweene the said Ditch called the old Ditch and the Inlande of the towne of Lancaster North and North eastward from the said Ditch and the sand directlie betweene the same, And the Ryver of Loyne without any entercomon pasture clayme or demaunde to be therein or therunto had claymed used or demaunded by or for the said Robert Dalton his heires or Assignes or his or their Tennte or Farmo^{rs} of any his or their Tenem^{ts} in Awcliffe aforesaid or any other clayminge for or in right of or as parcell of or as belonginge to the Lordshippe of Bulcke and Awcliffe or eyther of them,

and wthout any lett stopp or trouble of the said Robert Dalton his heires or Assignes or his or their Tennte aforesaid or any of them, saveinge for libertie only to leade their Turves and other necessities as hereafter is expressed And also wee the said George Preston James Browne William Charnocke and Alexander Rigby doe further by force of the said Comission and consent of the said parties arbitrate order and finally determyne that the said Robert Dalton his heires and assignes and his and their Tenants and Farmors of his and their lande in Awcliffe aforesaid shall and may for ever heareafter have use occupy and enjoye all that parte of the said Marshes and Marshe groundes w^{ch} lyeth South and South eastward from the said Ditch called the ould Ditch, and the sand directly betweene the same and the River of Loyne wthout any entercomon pasture clayme or demaunde to be therein or therunto had claymed used or demaunded by or for the said Mayor Bailieffes or Comonalty or their successo^{rs} or any of them or any other for or in the right of them or any of them savinge for libertie only to leade their Turves and other necessities as hereafter is expressed. Provided alwayes and wee the said Comission^{rs} doe further order agree and finally determyne that at all tymes heareafter the said Mayo^r Baylieffe and Comynalty And the residue of the inhabitaunts of the Towne of Lancaster, and the said Robert Dalton his heires and assignes and his and their Tenante and Farmor^s of his and their tenem^{ts} in Awcliffe and Bulke aforesaid and their Srvaunte shall have Free passage and waye in all usuall and accustomed places of passage in the said Marshe grounde for the necessary gettinge carryinge and leadinge of their Turves haye Rushes and other necessary carriages through the same as occasion shall require wthout lett of eyther or any of the said parties their heires successo^{rs} or assignes And wee the said Comissioners by force of the said Comission and by consent of the said parties doe also order agree and arbitrate that the said Mayor Baylieffe and Comynalty and their successo^{rs} shall for ever heareafter permitt and suffer

the greatest part of the water discending and w^{ch} shall discend and run from the Close called Pynder parocke to the said Marsh grounde to have course and run through that pte of the said Marshes w^{ch} is hereby ordered or awarded to or for the said Robert Dalton and his Tenante as aforesaid in maner and forme and at such place as the same nowe hath course and doth run And that yf the said water or the watercourse thereof shalbe heareafter stopped or turned out of the nowe accustomed course That then yt shalbe lawfull to and for the said Robert Dalton his heires and Assignes and every of them to enter into the said other parcell of Marsh ground on the North and North-east side of the said Ditch called the old Ditch and to open the said Watercourse and to make convenyent stayes or dems to put the said water into the said nowe accustomed Course soe as the same may run through his or their said parcell of the said Marsh grounde in sort as the same nowe doth any thinge before saide to the contrary notwthstandinge And wee the said Comission^{rs} doe further by force of the said Comission and by consent of the said parties order that yf at any tyme heareafter by occasion or force of Inundacon of Fludds the Fences w^{ch} shalbe heareafter made or placed for severance of the Marshes aforesaid or any parte thereof shalbe overthrowne or cast downe or that by the negligence of the people w^{ch} shall leade turves haye Rushes or other necessaryes as aforesaid the Yates w^{ch} shalbe made in the said Fences shalbe left open, and by occasion thereof the beastes and cattell of eyther of the said parties their heirs assignes or successo^{rs} or any of them shall against the will of the owner thereof trespasse to the other of the said parties their heires assignes or successo^{rs} in or upon the said Marsh grounde or any parte thereof That then the said Cattell shall eyther be only rechaste of the said grounde where they shall soe trespasse or els there shalbe convenyent recompence and amende demaunded and geven for the same accordinge to the quantity of the said trespasse and noe accon nor suyte brought or comenced for any such trespasse soe comitted against

the mynde of the owner In witness whereof as well the said comission^{rs} have hereunto put their seales as alsoe to testifie the consent of the said parties the said Mayor Baylieffs and comonalty have put their Comon Seale And the said def^{ts} have put their seales to these presents the said Eleventh daie of September in the Eight, and foure and fortieth yeares aforesaid Nowe for that yt is desired by all the said parties that the same order and award in wrytinge might be confirmed and ratified by decree of this Court (for the better strengthninge and enablinge thereof) and that the parties pl^{ts} and deff^{ts} and their severall heires and successo^{rs} may be for ever heareafter bounde by the same This Court therefore haveinge seene and perused the same Comission and award and wayghinge and consideringe of the premiss^s have thought fitt and soe accordingle y^t is ordered and decreed by the Chauncello^r and Councell of this Court by and wth the desire and consent of all the said parties that the same order and award in wrytinge and all and every the matters and things therein expressed shall at all tymes from henceforth stand in full force and power to bynde the saide parties their heires successo^{rs} executo^{rs} Admistrato^{rs} and assignes and every of them for ever heareafter and shalbe adjudged and esteemed at all tymes as stronge and avayleable to all entents and purposes as yf the same had ben made and sett downe upon full and deliberate heareinge of the Cause Provided alwayes that this order or confirmacon of the said arbitryment shall not in any wise be prejudiciall to his Matie his heires or Successo^{rs}.

Jo. Brograve.

Tho. Ireland. cu Dalton.

Edm. Breres. cu quer.

No. 33 is an Exemplification concerning Quernmore Common in the 10th Year of James I.

Jacobus &c. (in Latin) to all to whom these presents shall come greeting We have perused a certain Commission and Certificate of the Commissioners and depositions in these words

Henry VIIIth by the Grace of God Kinge of England and of france Defendor of the faith and Lorde of Ireland and in yerthe Supreame Head of the Churche of England To o^r trustie and welbeloved S^r Marmaduke Tunstall Knighte Nich. Thorneburgh Squier Richard Newton Squier and William Sandes gent. and to every of them greetinge Whereas complainte is made unto us on the behalfe of the Maior Bayliffs and Co^maltie of the Towne of Lancaster our tenants and inhabitants of the village of Skerton Slyne and Hest against Robert Pachet Thomas Chapman and others that they and others with them to the number of xii persons in riotous and unlawfull manner assembled about the first day of Juyn last to disturbe the said Maire and Co^maltie and all other Compts of occupyng their comon in a certaine Comon Moore or greate waste called Quarnemor adjoynge upon the said Towne of Lancaster in which waste the said Robert Patchett nor any other of the said deffndts any title to have any comon there . . . We willinge to be ascertened of the said Comp't will and desire you to make proper enquiry Geven at our Palace under our seale of our said Duchie the iiiith daie of July the xxxiiith yeare of o^r reigne.

The Certificate of the Commissioners to the right Honorable William Earle of Southampton Lord Privie Seale and Chancellor of o^r soveraigne Lorde the kinge of his Duchie of Lancaster Pleaseth yt yo^r honorable Lordshipp . . . We S^r Marmaduke Tunstall Nicholas Thorneborroughe and Richard Newton assembled ourselves together at Lancaster on the third day of November in the xxxiii yeare of the raigne of o^r said soveraigne Lorde and then and theredid truelie enquire of the said Complainte And also examyne the wytnesses "on both sides and tooke the following" Deposicions taken upon the parties plaintife, Imprimis Greenock 40 years of age saith that the Maire with the Commaltie of the Towne of Lancaster and the king's tenants of Skerton Slyne and Heste upon Corpus Xpi evyn last paste did drive to their More and Comon in Quarmore after their

auncyente custome and there impoundet certain beastes of the said Robt. Patchett Thomas Chapman and other and then and there did leave the said deponent George Bennett Xpofer Benyson and Edward Gerson to keepe the folde And upon the morninge next after beinge the feaste of Corpus Xpi William Hawthurthwait of Troughton broke Thomas Chapman of the same Thomas Sawle of Howreapletre John Martyn of the same John Croskill of the same Roberte Croskill of Bothe falle and the wife of Richard Chippindale did come to the said folde with large staves and brought with them a writinge which they said was a replevie and they hanged the said writinge upon a yate stope of the said folde and the said deponent with his fellowes required them that they might have the writinge read with a Scholer and that the beastes in the meane tyme might stand in the folde and the said defts did charge in the kinges behalf this same deponent and his fellowys not to stoppe the said beastes And then the said deponent and his fellowys said that they would stoppe them unto such tyme that the writinge were knowne whether they had any such authoritie to lowyse the same beastes And notwithstandinge the said defts toke the said beastes forthe of the folde and carryed them away the writinge beinge unknowne and not read.

George Bennett aged 40 Xpofer Benyson (40) Edward Gerson (33) say ditto Also John Greene saith that about 15 yeares past he was apointed to be a keeper of the said Comon for the Kinges Tenants of Skerton Slyne and Heste and at the same time John Smith was appointed for the towne of Lancaster and they two did empounde beastes of the inhabitants of Quarmore and took pounce lowes of the wife of Edmond Hathurthwaite of Troughton Broke w^{ch} was the some of iii And in like manner of the wife of Thomas Saule the some of iiii.

Depositions on the Defence William Hathunthwaite (56) Saith that Robt. Croskell of Bothefall did build his howse sithe he may remember And also the tenement of Robert Chippingdale wife was builded in like manner.

John Procter (60) saith that the kings tenants of Quarmore have had always Comon endlonge of the hedge of Quarmore Edmund Procter (70) Edmund Jackson Richard Hathurthwaite of Tarnebrooke (60) say ditto.

Robert Baynes of Caton (60) saith that he and his ancestors dwelling upon the land of the Lord Mountegle called Ulthwaite in Caton hath had an overshott within the kinges forest of Quarmore tyme out of mynde payeinge yearlie therefore to the Towne of Lancaster and the King's Tenants of Skerton Slyne and Heste xiiij. George Gibson of Caton (80) saith ditto.

We therefore exemplify the above depositions and Certificate at the request of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses and make these Letters Patent.

Given at Westm^r 4th June in the 10th year of our reign.

1682. Ad perambulationem Bundar Burgi sive ville Lanc. sexto die June ano R. Rs. Caroli Secdi Aug. &c. xxxiiii. Ano. dni 1682.

Henry Johnes, Gent., Maior
 Thomas Medcalfe, } Ball.
 Robt. Parkinson, }
 William Waller, Gen.
 Joshua Partington, Gen.
 Chr. Carus, Esq.
 Thos. Carus, Gen
 Thos. Withers, Clerke
 Thos. Garforth, Clerke
 Thos. Lodge, gen.
 Richard ffox
 Rich. Hunter
 Edrus Wilson, gen.
 Tho. Henthorne
 Rans. Hunter
 Jo. Hodgson
 Jo. ffoster
 Willm. Penny, Gen.
 Tho. Baynes
 Tho. Gluieson, Gen.
 Rich. Gluieson
 Tho. Waller

Willm. Parkinson, Webster
 Thos. Wilson
 Dem. Marshall
 Geo. Hodgson, youngr.
 Henry Wilkinson
 Joseph Gardner
 Edw. Wayles
 John Gardner, eldr.
 John Johnson
 Robt. Browne, youngr.
 John Holme
 Rich. Sands, sone of Rich.
 Tho. Chapman
 John Clarke
 John Townson, Shoemaker
 Peter Clarke
 John fell
 Edw. Robinson
 Hen. Casson
 Rich. Gardner
 Edm. Abbay
 Joseph Penny

334 MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF LANCASTER.

Ang. Greenwood	Tho. Kirkeby
ffr. Singleton	Robt. Baynes
Rich. Townson	Tho. Clarkeson, Trumpeter
Willm. Gardner, youngr.	Tho. Braithwaite
Willm. Walton, youngr.	James Sharpe
John Coche	James Robinson, sone of William
Chr. Simpkin	ffr. Medcalfe
James Tomlinson	Henry Smith, sone of Henry
Hen. Atkinson	Rich. Greene
Nich. Robinson	John Coward, sone of Henry
John Simpkinson	Tho. Chambers, of Halton
George Hathornthwaite	Rowland Warriner
Geo. Tompson	John Hathornthwaite
Tho. Briggs	Rich. Stirzaker, sone of Henry
John Jackson	Edw., sone of ffr. Clarkeson, of Slyne
John Powell	Tho. Jepson de Rowten Brooke
Edw. Gardner, son of Wm. Gardner	Robert Styth, youngr.
John Gardner, youngr.	ffr. Lead, of Morehead
Tho. Coche	Tho. Stirzaker
Richard Hodgson	Sam. ffisher
John Newton	Edw. ffort
John Russell	Chr. Gurnell
Bry. Gibson	Edw. Winder
Gyles Batly	ffr. Walton
Willm. Tomlinson	James Hodgson, sone of Geo.
Tho. Hardman	John Cumings
Sampson Christopherson	Hen. Harrison
Robt. Blackeburne	Tho. Burrow
John Soothworth, Gen.	Geo. Braithwaite
John Yeates, eldr.	Edw. Heysham, sone of John
James Clarke	Willm. Ball
Chr. Robinson	Tho. Stirzaker, sone of Henry
Tho. Bond	John Higgins
Joshua Lawson	Henry Townson
Willm. Yeates	John Hodgson, Carpent ^r
Abm. Partington, Gen.	Rich. Addison
Willm. Johnes, Gen.	Rich. Johnson, of Morehead
Nich. Atkinson, Gen.	Geo. Horneby
Geo. ffoxcrofte	James Seedall, of Lancr.
Nich. Eccleston	John Tompson de Rowten Brooke
Robt. Carter	Br. Batty
Tho. Clarkeson, youngr.	Geo. Clarke sones Nandy
Robt. Corles	Tho. Caton
Tho. Wayles	George Coop
Edw. Walton	Rich. Lambe, Beadle
ffr. Deyes	James Dixon

John Hoole	Charles Jackson
John Townson, of ffell End	Willm. Benson
Thos. Gardner, Mason	John Rimington
Henry Simpkin	Edw. Chararcho

1682. The Boundaries of Lancr.

ffrom Lanc. downe the Marshe Laine to the midle of Loyne and so downe the Marsh untill you come to a poole called Black Poole foot w'ch devideth Heaton and Oxcliffe over whart Loyne unto the Earnestone from thence on the outside of Soullram to Ongell Beck att foot of Aldcliffe Browne in Aldcliffe Lane and from thence on the outside of Haverbrecks untill you come to the Brigg head along the Brooke or Runing Water from thence unto the white well in the greaves and soe to Bouldron Brooke and from thence to Woolfe well belowe Addamson and so to a Crabtree thorne att Banker field nooke from thence to Wood Crosse wch. hath now a stone upon it and R. P. on it these by Robt. Padgett from thence to Cocker Clough and so back to the Greene hill betwixt Yet house and Oswald Croskells wch. devids Ellell and Quarmore and so to Welby Well from thence to Damasgill house nooke where there lies a great stone and so up the brooke unto you come to the Comon to a place called Hert Pott or Johnson Well and so to the Cros Stone or otherwise Riggett Stone which devides Wyersdale and Quarmore from thence to Claugham and so to the three Chaines from thence downe towards Litledale and so to Parkinson of Crag to a greate stone neare ye wall going into the fould to the house and from thence to ffaithwaite house called Potts and through midle of the same house leading down to Dynley house and so folowing Eskoe becke to Ledgate Yeat in Caton and so downe to ye midle streame of Loyne following the same to Blackpoole foot as aforesaid.

The Boundaries of Lancaster rid the 19th day of May, 1725.

James Tomlinson, Esq., Mayor.

John Bowes,	} Gen. Ball.
Thomas Smoult,	

ffrom Lancaster down the Marsh Lane to the middle of Loyne and so down the Marsh untill you come to a poole called Blackpool foot which Divideth Heaton and Oxcliffe over thwart Loyne unto the Earne Stone from thence on the outside of Lowerholme to Howgill Beck at ye foot of Aldcliffe lane from thence on the outside of Haverbrecks untill you come to the Brigg head along the brook or running water from thence to Whitewell on ye Greaves And so to Bouldram Brook from thence to St. Patricks well by Bowlran from thence to Wolfall well below Adamsons and so to a Crabtree thorn at Barker field nook from thence to Woodcross which hath a stone upon it marked R. P. by Rob. Padgetts from thence to Cocher Clough and so back to Greenhill betwixt Yeathouse and Oswald Croskells wch divides Ellell and Quarmore and so to Welby Well from thence to Damis Gill house nook where there lyes a great Stone and so up the brook untill you come to the Comon to a place called Hert Pott or Johnson's Well from thence to the Cross Stone or Rigget Stone which divides Wyresdale from Quarmore from thence over the Red moss to Red moss well from thence to the three Chairs and so to Claughta—from thence down towards Littledale to Parkinsons of Cragg to a great Stone near the wall going into the ffold to the house from thence to ffaithwaites house called Potts and through the middle of the same house leading down to Dyneley house and so following Escoc Beck to Lead gate yeat in Caton and so down to the middle stream of Loyne to Black Poole foot as aforesaid.

(No names but) JOS BRYER.

The Boundaries of Lancaster rid and walked the twentieth Day of May, 1746.

Thomas Gibson, Esquire, Mayor.
James Rigmaiden, } Gentl. Bailiffs.
Robert ffoxcroft, }

ffrom Lancaster down the Marsh Lane to the middle of Loyne and so down the Marsh until you come to a Pool called Black

Pool foot which divideth Heaton and Oxcliffe over thwart Loyne unto the Earn stone from thence on the outside of Sower Holme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Aldcliffe Lane, from thence on the outside of Haverbrecks until you come to the brigg head along the brook or running water, from thence to Whitewell on the Greaves and so to Boulram brook, from thence to St. Patricks Well by Bowlram from thence to Wolfall Well below Gardners and so to a Crabtree thorn at Longthwait field Nook, from thence to Wood Cross which hath a stone upon it marked R. P. by George Patchetts, from thence to Cocker clough and so back to Green Hill betwixt Yeat house and Oswald Croskells which divides Ellet and Quernmore and so to Welby Well from thence to Damisgill House Nook where there lyes a great Stone and so up the brook until you come to the comon to a place called Hert Pott or Johnson's Well, from thence to the Cross Stone or Ridget Stone which divides Wyresdale and Quarmore from thence over the Red Moss to Red Moss Well, from thence to the Three Chairs and so to Clougha—from thence down towards Littledale to Parkinsons of Cragg to a great Stone near the wall going into the fold to the house from thence to ffaithwaits house called Potts now a barn and through the middle of the same Barn leading down to Dyneley House and so following Escoc Beck to Lead Gate Yeat in Caton and so down to the middle stream of Loyne to Black Pool foot aforesaid.

(No names attached).

The Boundaries of Lancaster rid and walked the 27th day of May, 1760.

Same as 1746 to brook or running water—then omits “from thence to Whitewell on the Greaves and so to Bowlram Brook.”

After Wolfall Well—it gives “brow near Thomas Gardners” instead of “below Gardners.”

After Faithwaites house called Potts—leave out “now a barn” and after middle of the same insert “house” instead of “barn.”

x x

The Boundaries of Lancaster Rid and Walked the
9th June, 1767.

James Hinde, Esqr., Mayor.
John Housman, }
Samuel Simpson, } Gentl. Bailiffs.

Same as 1760 to brook or running water—then insert as in 1746
“from thence to Whitewell on the Greaves and so to Bowldram
Brook.”

After Wolfall Well—re-insert as in 1746 “below Gardners.”

After Greenhill betwixt Yeathouse and—leave out “Oswald.”

After Faithwaite’s house called Potts re-insert “(now a barn)”;
after middle of the same re-insert “barn” instead of “house.”

The Boundaries of Lancaster rode the Twenty Third day of
May, 1774.

Edward Suart, Esqr. Mayor.
John Watson, and }
Robert Tomlinson. } Gentⁿ Bailiffs.

1st. From the Market Cross in Lancaster down the long
Marsh Lane to the middle of the River Loyne opposite Scale
Lane end and from thence down the middle of the same River
on the North Side of the Island called the Wharf following
the mid stream thereof untill you come to a Pool called Black
Pool Foot which divides Heaton and Oxcliffe and from thence
overthwart the River Loyne unto a large stone called the
Earnstone on the North side of a hedge or fence in Aldcliff
Hall Grounds from thence on the outside of Lowerholme other-
wise Sowerholme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Killbrow in
Aldcliffe Lane from thence on the outside of Haverbracks untill
you come to the Brigg Head along the Brook or running water
from thence to Whitewell upon the Greaves and so to Bouldram
Brook from thence to Saint Patricks Well by Bouldrams from
thence to Wolfall Well below Gardner’s House formerly called
Adamsons and so to a Crabtree Thorn at Barker Field nook
in Longthwaite from thence to Woodcross which hath a stone
upon it marked with the letters “R. P.” by George Padgett’s
house formerly called Robert Padgetts upon the edge of the

Moor from thence to Cocker Clough by the Dam Head and so Back to Greenhill now a Plowed field betwixt Yeathouse and Edward Reeder's house formerly called Oswald Croskells which divides Ellet and Quarmore and so to Welby Well from thence to Damesgill House Nook where there lies a great stone and so up the Brook inclining to the Right in an eastwardly direction untill you come to the Common to a Place called Hert Pott otherwise Johnson's Well otherwise Willey Wife Well from thence to the Cross Stone or Rigget Stone which divides Wyresdale and Quarmore marked at the top thus "H. x S." and at the side with the figures "1692" and from thence in a direct line up the Common by several Mear stones to a stone called Castle Syke Stone which also divides Wyresdale and Quarmore marked with the Letters "C. S. S." from thence over the Red Moss to Red Moss Well from thence Northwardly to the three chairs and so to Clougha from thence Northwardly down towards Littledale to Parkinsons of Cragg to a great stone near the wall going into the Fold to the House from thence to Faithwaites House called Potts and through the middle of a Barn there from thence through a wood leading down to Hawkshead House formerly called Dyneley House and so following Escoe Beck to Lead Gate Yeat in Caton and from thence down the Beck or Brook there to the middle stream of Loyne to Black Pool Foot as aforesaid Witness our hands who rode the said Boundaries the said Twenty Third day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Four.

Witnesses :

Jas. Watson, C^{lk}
Joseph Knowles
Chris^r Bland

Edw. Suart, Mayor
John Watson,
Robt. Tomlinson, } Bailiffs.
Thomas Eidsforth
Rich^d Johnson
James Smethurst
Rich^d Fisher
Peter Buttellmann
John Thompson
John Gardn^r
David Saull
Robert Cartmel
Tho. Shepherd, Town Clerk.

The Boundaries of Lancaster Rode and Perambulated the fourth day of June in the year of our Lord 1781.

Same as 1774 to Green Hill now a plowed field—for plowed read “ley” (in 1781).

Same as 1774 to Faithwaites House called Potts—then insert “and over the middle of the site or Foundation of an old Barn lately taken down there.”

Finish. Witness our hands who (amongst others) Rode and Perambulated the said Boundaries the said fourth day of June 1781.

Witnesses :

Thos. Edleston
William Yeats
Edward Eidsforth

Robt. Tomlinson,	} Bailiffs
Miles Housman,	
John Brockbank	
John Conway	
James Smethurst	
Thos. Mackarall	
James Bradshaw	
Thomas Overend	
Rich. Taylor	
Robert Cartmell	
Lenard Noddle	
Thomas Foster	
John Thompson	
Tho. Shepherd, Town Clerk	
John Shaw	

Witnesses as to
John Shaw's signing:
Thos. Edleston
William Yeats

The Boundaries of Lancaster Rode and Perambulated the Twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord 1788.

Same as 1774 and 1781 to Woodcross which—then insert “lately had.”

Same as 1774 and 1781 to Damhead—then read “from thence to a Green Hill late a Hay Field.”

Same as 1774 and 1781 to Damesgill House Nook where there—insert “is” instead of “lies.”

Same as 1774 and 1781 to Willey Wife Well from thence to—insert “a” cross stone, &c.

Same as 1774 and 1781 to at the Top thus—the mark is given as H + S.

Finish. Witness our hands who amongst others Rode and Perambulated the said Boundaries the said Twelfth day of May 1788.

John Shepherd	Richd. Johnson, }	Bailiffs
Thos. Edleston	James Moore,	
for Thos. Shepherd,	Robt. Welch	
Town Clerk	Thos. Moore	
	William Ireland	
	Thos. Fayrer	
	Richd. Atkinson	
	Robt. Cartmell	
	Richard Hathornthwaite	} Colour
	Lenard Noddal		} Carriers
	Thos. Johnson	
	Thos. Eidsforth	
	John Conway	
	Anthony Eidsforth	

The Boundaries of Lancaster Rode and Perambulated the twenty-fifth day of May in the Year of our Lord 1795.

Same as 1774, 1781, 1788, to overthwart the River Loyne—then insert “unto a place where there was formerly a large stone called the Earn Stone.”

Haverbracks now spelt Haverbricks—then same as 1788 to the end.

Witnesses :

Thos. Troughton	Robert Addison, Mayor
Eph ^m Atkinson	John Taylor, }
Amb. Busher	Tho. Shepherd, }
M. Housman	John Brockbank
Jno. Turner	Thos. Clarkson
Geo. Morvill	Miles Braithwaite
Anth. Eidsforth	Richd. Owen
Thos. Taylor	Rd. Dilworth
Thos. Blackburn	John Brewer
John Dodson	John Shaw, Senr.
Thos. Johnson	William Stout
Richd. Atkinson	Saml. Gregson
Thos. Edleston, Town Clerk	Robt. Cartmell, }
	Richard Townley, }
	Philip Hind
	Michael Jones, Jr.
	Edmd. Pugh

The Boundaries of Lancaster Rode and perambulated the Seventh day of June in the Year of our Lord 1802.

First. From the Market Cross in Lancaster down the Long Marsh Lane to the middle of the River Loyne opposite Scale Lane End, from thence down the middle of the same River on the North side of the Island called the Wharf following the mid stream thereof until you come to a Pool called Black Pool Foot which divides Heaton and Oxcliff, and from thence overthwart the river Loyne unto a Place where there was formerly a large stone called the Earn Stone on the North Side of a Hedge or Fence in Aldcliff Hall Grounds, from thence on the outside of lower Holme otherwise Sowerholme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Killbrow in Aldcliff Lane, from thence on the outside of Haverbricks until you come to the Brigg Head along the Brook or running Water, from thence to White Well upon the Greaves so to Boldram Brook from thence to St. Patrick's Well by Boldrams, from thence to Woodfall Well below Gardner's House formerly called Adamson's and so to a Crab Tree Thorn at Barker Field Nook in Longthwaite from thence to Wood Cross which lately had a stone upon it marked with the letter "R.P." by George Padgett's House formerly called Robert Padgett's upon the edge of the Moor from thence to Cocker Clough by the Dam Head, from thence to a Green Hill late a Hayfield betwixt Yeat House and Edward Reeder's House formerly called Oswell Croskell which divides Ellel and Quarmoor and so to Wellby Well from thence to Damesgill House Nook where there is a great stone and so up the Brook inclining to the Right in an Eastwardly direction until you come to the Common to a place called Vert Pot otherwise Johnson's Well otherwise Willey Wife Well from thence to a Cross Stone or Rigget Stone which divides Wyresdale and Quarmoor marked at the top thus "H x S." and at the side with the Figures 1692, and from thence in a direct line up the Common by several Mear stones to a stone called Castle Syke Stone which also divides Wyresdale and Quarmoor

marked with the letters "C. S. S." from thence over the Red Moss to Red Moss Well from thence Northwardly to the three chairs and so to Clougha from thence Northwardly down towards Little Dale to Parkinson's of Cragg to a great stone near the Wall going into the Fold to the House from thence to Faithwaites House called Potts and over the middle of the scite or Foundation of an old Barn lately taken down there, from thence through a Wood leading down to Hawkshead House formerly called Dyneley House and so following Escoe Beck to Lead Gate Yeat in Caton and from thence down the Beck or Brook there to the middle stream of Loyne to Black Pool Foot as aforesaid.

Witness our Hands who amongst others Rode and Perambulated the said Boundaries the said Seventh Day of June, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Two (1802).

Witnesses :

Richd. Elwood, for	Jas. Parkinson, Mayor	
Thos. Edleston, Town Clerk	Thos. Burrow,	} Bailiffs
Joseph Redmayne	W. Housman,	
John Turner	Richd. Atkinson	
Thos. Mason	James Moore	
J. W. Cumpsty	John Dennison	
Josias Smith	Thos. Taylor	
William Naylor	Robert Cartmel,	} Colour
Stephen Moore	Edward Sauders,	
Jas. Atkinson	Thos. Ralph	} Carriers
Wm. Fisher, Jr.	Thos. Croudson	
Ephm. Atkinson	F. B. Atkinson	
Thos. Parkinson	Richd. Atkinson, Junr.	
Thomas Giles	Richard Airay	
	Thomas Howard	
	Saml. Gregson	

The Boundaries of Lancaster Rode and Perambulated the Twenty Second day of May in the year of our Lord 1809.

Description same as in 1802.

Witness :

Caleb Adamson, Clk. to	Thos. Moore, Mayor	
Mr. Lewthwaite, Town Clerk	Thomas Giles,	} Bailiffs
	Saml. Gregson,	

William Rippon	John Bond
Joseph Redmayne	Jno. Park
John Lewthwaite	Robert Cartmel, Colour Carrier
Ephm. Atkinson	Richd. Atkinson
Richard Shepherd	John Scott
John Sanderson	Richd. Willis
George Burrow	Henry Gardner
Gawin Herdman	Jas. Atkinson
Thomas Darwen	Thomas Blackburne
John Greenwood	Joseph Dockray
Stephen Moore	Joseph Rowley
Wm. Knowles	Christr. Clark, Jr.
Joseph Blount	
Edwd. Kilshaw	
James Asken	

Whereas since the last Perambulation of the Boundaries of Lancaster on the 22nd day of May 1809 An Act of Parliament has been passed for Alloting, dividing, and Enclosing Quernmore Moor and the Commissioners named in the said Act having set out and ascertained the Boundaries of the said Common called Quernmore Moor, the Perambulation of the ancient Boundaries (as heretofore) is considered unnecessary.

N.B.—The Colours used at the Boundary Riding are deposited in the large oak Press at the Town Hall —of wch. the Town Clerk has the key.

J. C.

The Boundaries of Lancaster rode and Perambulated the 3rd day of June in the year of our Lord 1816.

From Germany Bridge in a Northerly direction along the West side of the Dam or Ancient Mill Race and so along the East side of the Ladies Walk to the southern end of the Wear at Dalton Dam and then to the Mid stream of Lune From thence down the middle of the River Lune to Scale Ford opposite Scale Lane End From thence down the middle of

the same River on the North side of the island called the Wharf following the Mid Stream thereof until you come to a Pool called Black Pool Foot which divides Heaton and Oxcliff and from thence overthwart the River Lune unto a place where there was formerly a large stone called the Earn Stone on the North side of a Hedge or Fence in Aldcliff Hall Grounds from thence on the outside of lower Holme otherwise Sower Holme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Kill Brow in Aldcliff Lane from thence on the outside of Haverbricks until you come to the Brigg Head along the Brook or Running Water, From thence to White Well upon the Greaves so to Boldram Brook, From thence to St. Patrick's Well by Boldrams From thence along the South and East sides of the Inclosures of Boldram and so on the East side of certain Inclosures belonging to the heirs of the late Robt. Lawson Esquire to Golgotha and then thro' a Barn Fold and Garden in the occupation of John Gardner to Lancaster Moor From thence in an Easterly direction on the North side of certain Enclosures belonging to the Duke of Hamilton and the Heirs of the said Robert Lawson within the Township of Scotforth until you come opposite to the South-East corner of certain Inclosures belonging to the Heirs of the said Robert Lawson called Fenham Carrs and so in a Northerly direction to the North-East corner of the said Inclosures called Fenham Carrs from thence in a North-Easterly and then in a North-Westerly direction along the line marked and set out by the Commissioners for inclosing Quernmore Moor, as the division or boundary between Lancaster and Quernmore Moors until you come to the Ancient Inclosures within the Township of Bulk From thence in a Southerly and afterwards Westerly direction along the Fence which divides the Township of Bulk from Lancaster Moor until you come to an Inclosure belonging to John Dalton Esqr. and formerly belonging to Charles Gibson Esqr. and then on the North-East side of the said last mentioned Inclosure and then in the same direction on the North-East side of certain Inclosures belonging to Mr. John

Brockbank and then following a Brook called Jolly Beck until you come to Germany Bridge.

Witness our hands who amongst others Rode and Perambulated the said Boundaries the 3rd day of June one thousand Eight hundred and sixteen (1816).

Witnesses :

John Lewthwaite,	Jas. Atkinson, Bailiff of the Brethren
Town Clerk	Thomas Giles
	Saml. Gregson
	Joseph Rowley
Richard Carr, Clerk	John A. Hunter
to Mr. Lewthwaite	Richd. Atkinson, Jr.
	James Atherton
Robt. Harrison,	John Pritt
Colr. Carrier	John Sanderson
	Bryan Cornthwaite
The X mark of	Thomas Darwen
Robt. Blackburn	Jas. Willan
Colr. Carrier	John Whewell
	Thos. Robinson, Jr.
	John Wilson
	Geo. Carruthers
	J. B. Nottage
	Robert Cartmel
	Thomas Camm
	Wm. Naylor
	John Richardson
	William Rippon

The Boundaries of Lancaster rode and Perambulated the Nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord 1823.

Description same as in 1816, excepting the following addition in 1823 from Boldram Brook—"from thence to Thorn Stub on the East side of the Pinfold from thence"—to St. Patrick's Well, &c., &c.

Witnesses :

Henry Gregson	J. B. Nottage, Mayor
Geo. Burrow	John Charnley, } Bailiffs
	Wm. Robinson, }
	John Heaton
	Jonathan Binns, Surveyor
	Gawin Herdman

The X mark of	} Colour Carriers	Tho. Rawsthorne
Robert Blackburne		Edmd. Garnett
The X mark of		Robert Cartmel
John Richardson		Robt. Harrison
		Wm. Binns
		Thomas Tebay
		Robert Foxcroft Wilson
		Thomas Camm
		Richard Hogarth

Boundaries of Lancaster Rode and Perambulated the thirty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Description same as in 1823, except after the island called the wharf—the words “or Saltaire” are interlined in pencil; and after Lower Holme—“otherwise Lower Holmes” instead of Sower; and after Inclosures of Boldram and so on *to* inserted.

John Higgin, Jr., Town Clerk	John Bond, Mayor	} Bailiffs
Wm. Dickinson	John Brockbank,	
Wm. Bush	Willm. Hall,	
Edwd. Bond	Thos. Atkinson,	} Constables
Thos. Mason	William Turner	
Hugh Baldwin	Edw. Burrow	
Thomas Wilson	James Bradshaw	
Robt. Stubbs, Sergeant at Mace and Colour Carrier	Jas. Atherton	
William Nicholson, Mayor's Sergeant and Colour Carrier	Wm. Threlfall	
Richd. Hinde	W. Moore	
James Beard, Beadle	Jeremiah Walmsley	
Richard Hogarth, Constable	John Frankland	
John Falsha, Blacksmith, and Farrier	Bryan Cornthwaite	
Abraham Hodgson, Bellman	Wm. Mecoid	
The mark X of Robert Black- burne, Colour Carrier	Thomas Tiffin	
Jno. Marr		
John Angus		
John Armitstead		
Henry Caht		
Robt. Harrison		

N.B.—Notice of this Perambulation was given to the Lords of the Manors of Bulk, Skerton, Heaton with Oxcliffe, Aldcliffe, Scotforth, and Quernmore, and was advertised in the Lancaster Gazette—by

John Higgin, Jr., Town Clerk.

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Description same as 1830, except after John Dalton Esq.—the words “now deceased” are added.

Henry Gregson, Town Clerk	Thomas Higgin, Mayor
Robt. Harrison	Geo. Burrow
Wm. Nicholson	Richd. Rossall
Thomas Jennings	George Carruthers
Thomas Storey	John Pritt
Malcolm Wright, D.C.	John Heald
William Winder	George Jackson
Joseph Anderson	Richd. Turner
George Nimmo	Joseph Robinson
Edward Whittingham	George R. Catt
John Lord	Thomas Johnson
Robert Blackburn	John Woods
William Cleminson	Jno. Aldren
John Frankland (Mark)	Thomas Darwen
John Nicholson	Jno. Nelson Willis
Geo. Elsdon	Robert Speight
Jas. Bothgate	A. N. Ellithorn
Jas. Cleminson	John Cutts
W. Briggs	Joseph Vickers
	Chas. Lawson Whalley
	James Thompson
	Arthur Hansbrow
	George Hansbrow
	Miles X Braithwaite's mark
	J. George Binns
	Robert Bodell
	J. S. Tatham

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the twenty

Seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

Description same as 1837.

William Dunn, Town Clerk
 Edwd. Winder
 William Marsden
 John Aldren
 Edward Whittingham
 W. Roper
 Malcolm Wright, Sp.
 John Richardson
 Adam Clark
 Geo. Coulston
 Richd. Batty
 Thos. Powell
 R. C. Turnbull
 John Miller
 H. Braithwaite
 J. Fearenside, Jr.
 Will. Blackburne
 Thos. Woods
 Edward Watson

Edwd. D. de Vitre, Mayor
 W. W. Dunn
 Wm. Robinson
 James Johnson, M.D.
 C. T. Clark
 G. S. Worthington
 A. Hansbrow
 G. C. Hatton
 Chas. L. Whalley
 Thomas Holden
 Wm. Turnbull
 Henry Preston
 Richard Wearing
 John Brockbank, Jr.
 John Townley
 Nicholas Smith
 Robt. Parkinson
 Geo. Jackson
 John Calvert
 William Parkinson
 Wm. Nicholson
 John Nicholson
 Robt. Parker
 R. Aldren
 Thos. Briggs
 Edwd. Wilson
 Edward Cox
 Richard Garth
 James Mitchell
 James Sandham
 Robert Speight
 Thomas Jennings, Bellman
 Wm. Winder, The Pioneer
 John Lord
 John Lyth
 Joseph Parkinson, P.C.
 William Wright, P.C.
 John Humber
 John Gunson
 William Burrow
 John Hargreaves

James Dickinson
 William Perrie
 Richd. Clark
 Thos. Whinray
 Thos. Greenall
 William Pym
 Geo. Edmondson
 John Varley Jackson
 James Hodgson
 Hugh Baldwin
 Hy. Coupland
 John Brockbank
 The Mark X of Robert Blackburn,
 being his 9th time of riding the
 Boundaries. J. W. Wearing.

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the Ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and fifty one.

Description same as 1844.

Wm. Dunn, Town Clerk	Henry Gregson, Mayor
Thomas Woods	James Johnson, M.B., M.D.
George Vince	Geo. Wm. Maxsted
A. N. Ellithorn	Thos. Walker
Chas. L. Whalley	John Lord
William Wright, P.C.	John Aldren
John Bloom, P.C.	John Knowles
Thomas Jennings, Bellman	Alfred Fenton
Thomas Procter, P.C.	Wm. H. Hall
Joseph Wilson	John Pritt
Geo. Robinson	Jos. Harrison
Chas. Rowe, A.W.P. Clerk	Edwd. Whittingham
Chr. Johnson, Jr.	Cornelius Fell
Malcolm Wright,	Joseph Smith
Supert ^d of Police	Wm. Woodhouse
F. W. Dale	G. C. Hatton
W. Longworth	Adam Clark, Law Stationer, Lancaster
E. Manners	John Carruthers, Druggist, Lancaster
Robt. Aldren, Jr.	Richard Wearing, Sadler, Lancaster
Wm. Nicholson, 4th time	Thos. Bateson
	John Verden
	James Gardner
	The mark X of Robert Blackburn, being his 10th time of riding the Boundaries

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the twenty fourth day of May 1858.

Description same as 1851, except the word Lower Holmes re-altered to Sower Holme.

After Thorn Stub on the east side of ("what was lately" is inserted) the Pinfold &c.

After the Inclosures of Boldram and so on—the word "to" is left out and it reads—"the east side of certain Inclosures belonging to the Heirs of the late Thomas Couston (?) and formerly belonging to the heirs of the late Robert Lawson Esquire to Golgotha and then through a Barn Fold and Garden in the occupation of the Executors of George Airey formerly in the occupation of John Gardner to Lancaster Moor—from thence in an easterly direction on the North side of certain Inclosures belonging to the Heirs of the said Thomas Coulston and formerly belonging to the Duke of Hamilton &c., &c.

After divides the Township of Bulk from Lancaster Moor until you come to an inclosure belonging to—"the heirs of the late" is inserted—John Dalton &c., &c.

Thom. Swainson, Town Clerk
Richard Bond, Clerk to the
Board of Health
John Booth, Borough Surveyor
John Allison, Supert. of Police
Wm. Nicholson, 5 times
Mayor's Sergeant
Richard Dixon, Pioneer
John Fort, Beadle
William Wright, P.C. 3 times
Noble Jackson, Town Sergeant
Philip Woodburn, Bellman

Chr. Johnson, Jr., Mayor
George Jackson
John Brockbank
Rd. Fawcett
Wm. Moore
Henry Welch
R. Knight
Thomas Makin
John Moore
James Robertson
William Welch
Thomas Gardner
Edward Welch
Benjamin Johnson
William Nicholson, Jun.
James Williamson
Robert T. Fort
John Fort

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the fifth day of June 1865.

Description same as 1858 as far as overthwart the River Lune—then read—by the South Side of Freemans Wood unto a place near where there was formerly a large stone called the Earn Stone on the north side of a hedge or fence in Aldcliffe Hall Grounds—from thence by the East end of Freeman's Wood and by Lucy Brook to a place West of the Footbridge over the same and from thence in a southerly direction on the outside of Lower Holme otherwise Sower Holme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Killbrow in Aldcliffe Lane—from thence crossing the Lancaster Canal and on the outside of Haverbricks until you come to the Brigg Head or place near the Brook or running Water then recrossing the Canal in a southerly direction to a place opposite the entrance of the said Brook into the Canal again crossing the Canal and along the said Brook to Ashton Lane and then in a Northerly direction to Whitewell.

The name Couston—now given as Coulston.

After Barn Fold and Garden—the word “late” is inserted.

After John Gardner to—“a place near” is inserted.

After Jolly Beck—“and crossing the aforesaid Canal and Mr. Jackson's Mill” is inserted.

Thom. Swainson, Town Clerk
Richard Bond, Clerk to Local
Board of Health
Henry Harrison, Surveyor
William Swainson, Junr.
John Allison, Supert. of Police
William Watson, Surgeon, &c.
Thomas Clemenston
Robt. Hall
J. G. Mitchell
T. Preston
T. C. Hindson
James Walker Fayrer
Joseph Smith (4)

James Williamson, Mayor.
George Jackson
John Hall
John Brockbank
Thomas Preston
George Clemenston
S. W. Wearing
Rd. Fawcett
Chas. Swainson
William Towers
J. Yates Grant
David Wright
Thomas Allison
Henry Welch

James Cookson Walker, Joiner (2)	Robert Blackburn, Jun. W. J. P. Vivian
Thos. Fort	Saml. Thompson
Thos. Pye, Serg. of Police	G. B. Carruthers
John Thomson	John Cuthbert Allison
Chrstr. Robinson	George Winder
John Cornthwaite	James Armitstead
	Thomas John Black, Sergt. of Police
	John Fort, Beadle
	William Halstead
	Richard Parkinson
	Thos. Taylor
	Wm. Stewardson
	J. S. Carruthers
	John Altham
	Jacob Stanley
	S. Beckett
	Philip Woodburn, Bellman
	Alfred Beckett
	Wm. Beckett, Jr.

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the twenty
Second day of May 1872.
Description same as 1865.

Charles Blades, Mayor	William Huntington
Thom. Swainson, Town Clerk	William Shaw
Richard Bond, Clerk to Local Board of Health	Henry High, Plumber
Chr. Johnson, J.P.	Joseph Morreby
William Tilly, Councillor	William Garlick
G. C. Clark, Town Councillor	John Johnson
Henry Simpson, do.	John Cottam
Joseph Smith, do.	Alfred Beckett
J. Storey, Capt. Commt. 10th L.V.R.	Wilson Barker
W. Watson, Surgeon, &c.	Thomas Pye, Head Constable
Ed. Sharpe, Jr.	Edmund Harrison
W. Wingate Saul, M.D.	Willm. Swainson, Jr.
J. L. Milner	John Watson
W. Beckett, Jr.	William Smith
W. B. Hodgson	Thomas P. Greene
Roger S. Wright	J. Yates Grant
z z	Wm. Bromley
	Jno. Hatch

Robert Aldren	A. G. Harrison
T. P. Standen	James W. Marshall
George Bowness	Thom. Welch
Robert Burrow	Geo. W. Stones
Wm. Burrow Ray	George Parkinson
M. M. Harrison	Walter Smith
John W. Marshall	Joseph Fenton
Henry Gardner	Thomas Gardner
Edwd. Garnett	W. H. Bagnall
George Wright	George Winder
Wm. Etherington	Robert Aldren, Junr.
George Bargh	Saml. Thompson
John Dunderdale	Joseph Jackson
Richard Sandham	John Fort, Beadle
James Cookson Walker (3 times round)	Thos. Fort
Willm. Birchall	Edward Storey
Thos. Mason	William Seed
J. E. Wildman	Philip Woodburn, Bellman
Robert Blackburne, Pioneer	Thomas Gardner

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the second day of June 1879.

Description same as 1872, except insert "East" instead of West side of the Dam.

After the Ladies Walk—insert "across the Midland Railway."

After Inclosures of Boldram—insert "now occupied by the buildings of the Military Centre."

After Boundary between Lancaster and Quernmore Moors—insert "by the wall of Ground now belonging to the Lunatic Asylum."

After Township of Bulk from Lancaster Moor insert—"and so by the North East side of Lancaster Cemetery."

After North East side of certain inclosures belonging to—read "the Trustees of an Estate called Brockbanks Annuities Trust."

For Mr. Jackson's Mill—read "the Albion Mill."

William Hall, Mayor	Edwd. Huntington
A. Seward, Ex-Mayor	Thomas Pye, Head Constable
Thom. Swainson, Town Clerk	Christopher Johnson, J.P.
Richard Bond, Clerk to Sanitary Authority	J. L. Milner
	Robert Mansergh

John Hartley, Borough Surveyor	Willm. Swainson, Jr.
John Harker, Medical Officer of Health	James W. Marshall
James Hatch, Jr., Clerk to the Town Clerk	Thos. Atkinson
R. Inglis Hall	Jas. Robinson
S. W. Wearing	J. Yates Grant
C. John Clark	J. A. Richardson
W. Parker	W. Sep. Fort
Wm. Birchall	Joseph Smith
Richd. Baxter	C. Hartley
G. W. Bramwell	Joseph Fenton
Thomas Newall	Geo. Cleminson
C. M. Robinson	T. Cleminson
F. Baxter	E. Warriner
Wm. Welch	Wm. Shaw
J. Kellet	Henry Gill
Edward Smalley	Isaac Walker
Robert Atkinson	Henry Walker
W. Kelly	William Benson
Robert Baxter	Thomas Rickerby
Chas. Welch	B. Braithwaite
James Wilkinson	John Johnson
William Abbott	Sam. B. Robinson
James Heald	Richard Taylor
J. E. Wildman	Richd. Smith
Robert Richmond	John Suart
W. H. Bagnall	Thos. Jackson
G. H. Bagnall	George Winder, Pioneer
H. F. Milner	William Sandham, P.C.
Wm. Bromley	James Dunderdale Bell
John Budd	G. G. Crane
Tom Mason	G. E. Robinson
George William Sutton	Wm. Stopher
John Fort, Beadle (Fourth Time)	John Hewertson
John Smith	Henry Baxter
W. Beckett, Jr.	John Walling
C. A. Beckett	John Parkinson
David Shaw	S. Crookhall
	John Johnson
	Robt. Parkinson
	Robt. Aldren, Jr.
	Alfred Beckett (3rd time)

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated the fourteenth day of June 1886.

From Germany Bridge in a Northerly direction along the east side of land belonging to the Corporation formerly the site of the ancient Mill Race and now occupied partly as a Turne Walk partly as a Timber Yard and partly as Gardens for the Bridge End Houses belonging to the Corporation and so along the east side of the Mill Race to a point opposite where the wall of the Midland Railway forms the West side of the Ladies Walk and thence across the Ladies Walk and the Midland Railway.

After East end of Freeman's Wood and by Lucy Brook to—leave out “a place West of,” and read—to the Foot Bridge over the same and from thence in a Southerly direction along the footpath and on the outside of Lower Holme otherwise Sower Holme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Kilbrow near Aldcliffe Lodge in Aldcliffe Lane, &c., &c.

After Military Centre read—and so on the east side of certain Inclosures formerly belonging to the Heirs of the late Thomas Coulston and now belonging to the Trustees of the late John Coulston to Golgotha and then through a Barn Fold and Garden in the occupation of William Gardner to a place near Lancaster Moor from thence in an easterly direction on the North side of certain ancient Inclosures belonging to the Trustees of the said John Coulston until you come to the Well in the field in front of Well House and then in a Northerly direction across the Highroad leading to Wyresdale and then in an easterly direction until you come to the South east corner of certain Inclosures called Fenham Carrs and so in a Northerly direction to the North-East corner of the said Inclosures called Fenham Carrs from thence in a Northeasterly and then in a Westerly direction along the line marked and set out by the Commissioners for enclosing Quernmore Moor as the division or boundary between Lancaster and Quernmore Moors to the North east corner of the Wall of ground now belonging to the County Lunatic Asylum thence Westwards along the said Wall until you come to the ancient Inclosures within the Township of Bulk from thence in a Southerly and afterwards

Westerly direction along the Fence which divides the Township of Bulk from Lancaster Moor and so by the South side of the Stone Row Head Farm House and the North side of Lancaster Cemetery until you come to an Inclosure formerly belonging to the Heirs of the late John Dalton and now reputed to belong to Edward Gorrill and then on the North side of the said last mentioned Inclosure and then in the same direction on the North side of certain Inclosures belonging to the Trustees of an Estate called "Brockbanks Annuities Trust" and then following a Brook called Jolly Beck and crossing the aforesaid Canal and the Albion Mill until you come to Germany Bridge.

James Hatch, Mayor
 Edward Clark, Ex-Mayor
 Thom. Swainson, Town Clerk
 W. O. Roper, Deputy Town Clerk
 Alfred Creer, Boro' Surveyor
 James Hatch, Jr., Borough Accountant
 Frank Ward, Chief Constable
 Wm. H. Lord, Clerk to the Town Clerk
 William Poole
 Thos. Armitstead
 Henry Warbrick
 J. P. Smith
 Fred W. Smith
 William Liddell
 Jno. S. Roper
 Jas. H. Abbott
 C. J. Watson
 Geo. Hedley Ducksbury
 Leonard Hall
 William Welch
 Allan Kirk
 John Kirk
 John Greene
 John Wilson
 J. E. Wildman
 David Shaw
 Harry W. Ducksbury

William Roper, Alderman
 Thos. P. Greene
 William Sharples
 Henry Simpson
 William Bell
 Will. Swainson
 John Hatch
 H. J. J. Thompson
 W. H. Hatch
 Joseph Ennion
 Chas. Bentley
 Chr. Johnson
 Jno. Hatch, Junr.
 Geo. E. Robinson
 John W. Towers
 George A. McCann
 Thomas H. Towers
 C. E. Barrow
 J. P. Glascodine
 P. Butler
 O. A. Ducksbury
 Wm. Kelly
 E. Threlfall
 Benjn. Battersby
 Jas. Hogarth
 John Stuart
 George Winder, Pioneer
 Robert Wolfenden, Springfield Ter.
 John Fort, Beadle (Fifth Time)

Willm. Birchall (Fourth Time)	T. R. Calkeld, Dale St.
Charles Norton	A. G. Dowthwaite, Dale St.
J. Geo. E. Clark	Andrew McRaith
W. Benson	John H. Charnley
Thomas Newall	James Oglethorpe
C. F. Wilson	George W. Fardo, Town Crier
John R. Robinson	and Bill Poster
Thomas Atkinson	William Hall
James Liddell Parker	J. Storey, Capt ⁿ
James Heald	Thomas Addis
Henry Fisher	James Row
James Wilkinson	Robert Baxter
Alfred Beckett (fourth time)	R. Marshall
J. R. Warwick	Wm. Shaw
Ed. Warriner (2nd time)	William Jackson
	Frederic Baxter

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated this twenty-second day of May 1893.

Description of Boundaries is the same as in 1900, except that the words "now called Brunton Road" in brackets, on page 359 on the seventh, fourth, and third lines respectively, from the bottom, are omitted.

John Kitchen, Mayor	William Smith, M.P., Ex-Mayor
W. O. Roper, Town Clerk	Thos. P. Greene
Jno. Cook, Boro.' Surveyor	Thomas Atkinson
Frank Ward, Chief Constable	George Jackson
Walter S. Thomas, Committee Clerk	Arnold W. Kershaw
W. H. Lord, Clerk to Town Clerk (2nd time)	Robt. C. Irwin
William Jackson, Mace Bearer	Thos. Armitstead
Jno. Chapman Mount	J. Shadrack Slinger (9 times)
Thomas Newall	J. P. Smith (3 times)
J. E. Wildman	E. J. Prest
Henry Gooch	W. Richmond
W. J. Wilkinson	James Heald
Allan Kirk, Senr. (6th)	Anthony Hewitson
Henry G. Kirkby	A. W. Lee
Robert Baxter	George Tresnon
William Jackson	George Spear
Edmund Harrison	James Wilson
Herbert L. Wright	Allan Kirk, Junr.
	William Kelly (4th)
	Thos. Johnson (1st)

Thos. Parkinson	Alfred Beckett (fifth time)
Herbert Slinger	James W. Hurtley
Joseph D. Bell	William Mitchell, Jr.
Charles Row	W. S. Green
G. Kitchen	Wm. H. Rothery
Andrew Atkinson	James Procter
Wm. Birchall (ridden 5 times)	J. O. Wildman
Joseph Greene (ridden 5 times)	James Row
Richard Mortimer	William Yates (1)
Philip Cartwright	William Benson (5)
Henry Baxter	Jas. Noar
Henry Nelson	James Alderson
Edward Melling	John Dickinson (2)
Daniel Jackson	Henry Fisher
Henry Swarbrick	Martin Hannam
George Winder (6 times)	

Boundaries of Lancaster rode and perambulated this Fourth day of June 1900.

From Germany Bridge in a Northerly direction along the East side of land belonging to the Corporation, formerly the site of the ancient Mill Race, and now occupied partly as a Twine walk, partly as a timber yard and partly as Gardens for the Bridge End Houses belonging to the Corporation, and so along the East side of the Mill Race to a point opposite where the Wall of the Midland Railway forms the West side of the Ladies Walk and thence across the Ladies Walk and the Midland Railway to the Southern end of the weir at Dalton Dam and then to the midstream of Lune; thence in a Northerly direction along the boundary of the Township of Bulk to a point three hundred and fifty feet South of the Skerton Mill Weir, thence in a Westerly direction across Skerton Mill Race to Main Street, then across Main Street and along the Northerly side of Aldren's Lane to a point on the West side of the old turnpike road leading from Garstang to Heiring Syke (formerly known as Slyne Road and now called Owen Road) such point being one hundred and fifty feet north of the North side of Pinfold Lane; thence in a Southerly direction along the west side of Owen Road to Butt's Lane otherwise Heysham Road,

and thence in a Westerly direction along the North side of that road to the east side of the London and North Western Railway Bridge over the River Lune and thence in a Southerly direction along the East side of such bridge to the middle of the River Lune; from thence down the middle of the same River on the North side of the Island called "the Wharf" or "Salt Area" following the mid stream thereof until you come to a pool called Blackpool Foot, which divides Heaton and Oxcliffe and from thence over thwart the River Lune by the South side of Freeman's wood, into a place near where there was formerly a large stone called the Earn Stone, on the North side of a hedge or fence in Aldcliffe Hall Grounds; from thence by the East end of Freeman's Wood and by Lucy Brook to the footbridge over the same and from thence in a southerly direction along the footpath and on the outside of Lower Holme otherwise Sower Holme to Howgill Beck at the foot of Killrow near Aldcliffe Lodge in Aldcliffe Lane; from thence crossing the Lancaster Canal and on the outside of Haverbreaks until you come to the Brigg Head, or place near the Brook or running water; then re-crossing the Canal in a Southerly direction to a place opposite the Entrance of the said Brook into the Canal; again crossing the Canal and along the said Brook to Ashton Lane across Ashton Lane, and following the South side of the said Brook to the East side of the Main Line of the London and North Western Railway; then in a Southerly direction along the East side of such line to Dog Kennel Lane, then along the South side of such Lane to the East side of the sidings of the said Railway; thence in an Easterly direction across Dog Kennel Lane (now called Brunton Road) to the Fence wall on the North side of the Greaves Farm; thence along such fence on the South side of a Field belonging to Greaves Farm, and situate between Dog Kennel Lane (now called Brunton Road) and the old Turnpike Road leading from Garstang to Heiring Syke (otherwise Preston Road) to the old Turnpike Road aforesaid; thence in a Southerly direction

along the West side of such road to a point opposite the West end of Quarry Lane, then across the old Turnpike Road to the South West corner of Quarry Lane; then along the South and East sides of Quarry Lane to and across Bowerham Lane; then in a Northerly direction on the East side of that Lane to the South West corner of the road from the Military Brigade Depot to Bowerham Lane; thence in a North easterly direction along the South east side of such road to the point where such road abuts on the said Military Brigade Depot; thence in an Easterly and Northerly direction along the South and East sides of the enclosures of Boldram, otherwise Bowerham (now in part occupied by the Buildings of the said Military Brigade Depot) and so on the east side of certain enclosures formerly belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Coulston, and now belonging to the Trustees of the late John Coulston to Golgotha and then through a Barn Fold and garden now or late in the occupation of William Gardner to a place near Lancaster Moor; from thence in an easterly direction on the North side of ancient inclosures belonging to the Trustees of the said John Coulston, until you come to the well in the field in front of Well House, and then in a Northerly direction across the high road leading to Wyresdale and then in an easterly direction until you come to the South East corner of certain inclosures called "Fenham Carrs" and so in a Northerly direction to the North East corner of the said inclosures called "Fenham Carrs"; from thence in a North-easterly and then in a Westerly direction along the line marked and set out by the Commissioners for enclosing Quernmore Moor as the division or Boundary between Lancaster and Quernmore Moors to the North east corner of the wall of ground now belonging to the County Lunatic Asylum; thence Westwards along the said wall until you come to the ancient inclosures within the Township of Bulk; from thence in a Southerly and afterwards Westerly and afterwards Southerly direction, along the fence which divides the Township of Bulk from Lancaster Moor, and so in a Westerly direction

by the South side of the Stone Row Head Farmhouse and the North side of Lancaster Cemetery until you come to an inclosure formerly belonging to the heirs of the late John Dalton and now reputed to belong to Edward Gorrill, and then on the North side of the said last mentioned inclosure ; and thence in the same direction on the North side of certain inclosures belonging to the Trustees of an estate called "Brockbank's Annuities Trust" and then following a Brook called "Jolly Beck" to the Lancaster Canal, and then crossing the aforesaid Canal and through the Albion Mill ; and thence in a Westerly direction until you come to Germany Bridge.

Robert Preston, Mayor	William Bell, Ex-Mayor
William Towers	Thos. P. Greene, J.P.
James Heald	Alexander Satterthwaite
George Jackson	J. Edward Ogleshorpe
Henry Little	F. Ward, Chief Constable
Jno. Cook, Boro' Surveyor	Fred W. Smith, Standard Bearer
Alfred Wharfe	J. P. Smith
Henry Sagar, Assistant Town Clerk	Wm. H. Lord (3rd time)
Thos. Gill	W. Mitchell
Jno. C. Mount, Assistant Surveyor	Philip Cartwright
Walter Paine	Allan Kirk, Senior (7th time)
Herbert Slinger	Allan Kirk, Junior
John Thompson	Charles Lawrenson
Anthony Hill	J. E. Wildman
J. O. Wildman	Wm. Birchall (6th time of riding)
Aldred Beckett (6th time riding)	Wm. Liddell
Jas. Lamb	Henry Warbrick
Robert Baxter (6th time)	Ernest Albert Crossley
Thos. Johnson (2nd time)	John Hardacre, Bulk
Harry Parker	John Park
Richard Veevers	J. S. Slinger (10th time)
William Yates	Thomas Newall
James Row, Junr.	Robert Pattinson
Joseph Askew	Thomas Armitstead
James Row	Edward Winder Row
Charles William Row	Tom Crossman
Charles E. Sutcliffe	Wm. Mitchell, Jr. (3)
	Edward Huntington
	Joseph Greene
	Harry Shaw
	Ed. Cousins

MAYORS OF THE CORPORATION OF LANCASTER.

Date.	Mayor.
1371 ..	Johannes de Skerton
1416 ...	Richard de Elslake
1504 ...	Robert Hirdeman
1512 ..	Richard Nelson
... ..	Lawrence Starkey
1552 ...	Richard Gardyner
1553 ...	William Colteman
1570 ...	Nicholas Olyver
1574 ...	John Hewetson
1577 ...	James Brown
1595 ...	Thomas Southworthe
1628 ...	Thomas Covelle
1629 ...	Galfridus Heesham
1630 ...	George Toulmson
1631 ...	Edmund Covelle
1632 ...	Richard Sands
1633 ...	William Shaw
1638 ...	Richard Sands
1639 ...	William Shaw
1645 ...	William Shaw
1650 ...	George Toulmson
1652 ...	Major Riparn
1653 ...	Thomas Riparn
1654 ...	Thomas Riparn
1655 ...	John Bateman
1661 ...	Henry Porter
1663 ...	Thomas Southworth
1664 ...	Thos. Johnes. (Wm. Waller on death of Thos. Johnes)
1665 ..	Robt. Bindlos
1666 ...	Wm. Parkinson
1667 ...	Francis Hunter

Date.	Mayor.
1668 ...	Wm. West
1669 ...	No election recorded, but from other entries in 1670, it appears that Thos. Southworthe was Mayor, and Thomas Foster and Thomas Hinde were Bailiffs.
1670 ...	Wm. Waller
1671 ...	John Greenwood.
1672 ...	Robt. Bindlos. (Resigned)
1673, Apl. 6	William Parkinson (elected)
1673 ...	Edmund Newton
1674 ...	Thos. Corles
1675 ...	Chr. Prockter
1676, Oct. 19	William Townson
1677, Oct. 25	William Waller
1678, Oct. 23	John Greenwood
1679, Oct. 23	ffrs. Hunter
1680, Oct. 22	ffrs. Medcalfe
1681, May 25	Chr. Prockter (post mortem ffrs. Medcalfe)
1681, Oct. 20	Henricus Johnes
1682, Oct. 19	Joshua Partington
1683, Oct. 25	Randal Hunter
1684, Oct. 23	John Hodgson
1685, Oct. 22	Robt. Stirzaker
1686, Oct. 21	John Foster
1687, Oct. 20	{ Thos. Sherson John Greenwood
1688, Dec. 23	{ Thos. Sherson John Hodgson
1689, Oct. 24	John Foster
1690, Oct. 23	Thos. Baynes

The custom at Elections seems to have been to elect at one meeting the Mayor, Bailiff of the Brethren, Bailiff of the Commons, Sergeant at Mace, and Bellman: then at another meeting 2 Chamberlains, a Mayor's Sergeant, a Beadle, a Macebearer, 4 Key keepers, 4 Peck sealers, a Swineherd, 2 Supervisors, 3 Waits, 2 Marshmen; and at a third meeting 4 Moormen, 4 hedgelookers, 2 flesh cooks, 2 Ale tasters, 2 Leather Sealers, 2 Overseers of the Poor.

Date.	Mayor.
1691, Oct. 22	Henry Johnes
1692, Oct. 20	Joshua Partington
1693, Oct. 19	John Hodgson
1694, Oct. 25	Willm. Penny
1695, Oct. 24	Thos. Medcalf
1696, Oct. 22	George ffoxcroft
1697, Oct. 21	Thos. Waller
1698 ...	Robert Parkinson
1699 ...	Robert Carter
1700 ...	Thos. Sherson
1701 ...	John Hodgson
1702 ...	Willm. Penny
1703 ...	Thos. Simpson
1704 ...	Thos. Medcalf
1705 ...	Thos. Waller
1706 ...	Robert Parkinson
1707 ...	Robert Carter
1708 ...	Thos. Westmore
1709 ...	Tho. Sherson
1710 ...	Tho. Gardner
1711 ...	Wm. Penny
1712 ...	Richard Simpson
1713 ...	John Bryer
1714 ...	Thos. Waller
1715, Oct. 20	Robt. Parkinson
1716 ...	Edm. Cole
1717 ...	Robert Carter
1718 ...	Thos. Westmore
1719 ...	Richard Simpson
1720 ...	John Bryer
1721 ...	Thos. Waller
1722 ...	Chr. Butterfield
1723 ...	Tho. Croft
1724 ...	James Tomlinson

366 MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF LANCASTER.

Date.	Mayor.
1725 ...	Edm. Cole
1726 ...	Robt. Winder. (Two Constables—Geo. Foster and Jos. Wells—first elected in 1726.)
1727 ...	Thos. Westmore
1728 ...	John Coward
1729 ...	Thos. Postlethwaite
1730 ...	John Casson
1731 ...	Chr. Butterfield
1732 ...	Jas. Smethurst
1733 ...	Jas. Tomlinson
1734 ...	John Bowes
1735 ...	Wm. Bryer
1736, Oct. 21	Edmund Cole
1737, Oct. 20	Robt. Winder
1738, Oct. 19	Thos. Postlethwait
1739, Oct. 25	Thos. Smoult
1740, Oct. 23	John Gunson
1741, Oct. 22	John Casson
1742, Oct. 21	John Bowes
1743, Oct. 20	Wm. Bryer
1744, Oct. 25	Robt. Winder
1745, Oct. 24	Thos. Gibson
1746, Oct. 23	Jas. Holmes
1747, Oct. 22	Henry Bracken
1748, Oct. 20	Jas. Rigmaiden
1749, Oct. 19	Miles Barber
1750, Oct. 25	Thos. Postlethwaite
1751, Oct. 24	John Gunson
1752, Oct. 19	Joshua Bryer
1753, Oct. 25	Gwalter Borranskill
1754, Oct. 24	Robt. Winder
1755, Oct. 23	John McMillan
1756, Oct. 21	Wm. Butterfield

Date.	Mayor.
1757, Oct. 21	Henry Bracken
1758, Oct. 19	Miles Barber
1759, Oct. 25	Joshua Bryer
1760, Oct. 23	Robert Foxcroft
1761, Oct. 22	Gwalter Borranskill
1762, Oct. 21	Robert Winder
1763, Oct. 20	John Stout
1764, Oct. 24	Roger Walshman
1765, Oct. 24	Edward Suart
1766, Oct. 23	James Hinde
1767, Oct. 22	John Bowes
1768, Oct. 20	James Barrow
1769, Oct. 19	Thomas Hinde
1770, Oct. 25	William Butterfield
1771, Oct. 24	Robert Foxcroft
1772, Oct. 22	John Stout
1773, Oct. 21	Edward Suart
1774, Oct. 20	James Hinde
1775, Oct. 19	John Bowes
1776, Oct. 24	Henry Hargreaves
1777, Oct. 23	James Barrow
1778, Oct. 22	Thomas Hinde
1779, Oct. 21	William Butterfield
1780, Oct. 19	Robert Foxcroft
1781, Oct. 25	Edward Suart
1782, Oct. 24	James Hinde
1783, Oct. 23	John Bowes
1784, Oct. 21	Henry Hargreaves
1785, Oct. 20	Miles Mason
1786, Oct. 19	William Watson
1787, Oct. 25	John Housman
1788, Oct. 23	Samuel Simpson
1789, Oct. 22	John Watson
1790, Oct. 21	Anthony Atkinson

368 MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF LANCASTER.

Date.	Mayor.
1791, Oct. 20	Edward Suart
1792, Oct. 25	James Hinde
1793, Oct. 24	John Tallon
1794, Oct. 23	Robert Addison
1795, Oct. 22	Richard Johnson
1796, Oct. 20	David Campbell, M.D.
1797, Oct. 19	Thomas Harris
1798, Oct. 25	James Moore
1799, Oct. 24	Richard Postlethwaite
1800, Oct. 23	Richard Atkinson
1801, Oct. 22	James Parkinson
1802, Oct. 21	Thomas Shepherd
1803, Oct. 20	Robert Addison
1804, Oct. 25	Jackson Mason
1805, Oct. 24	Richard Johnson
1806, Oct. 23	Thomas Burrow
1807, Oct. 22	John Taylor Wilson
1808, Oct. 20	James Moore. (25th February, 1809, Thos. Moore vice James Moore resigned).
1809, Oct. 20	Richard Atkinson
1810, Oct. 25	Thomas Moore
1811, Oct. 24	John Baldwin
1812, Oct. 22	Thomas Giles
1813, Oct. 21	Richard Johnson
1814, Oct. 20	John Park
1815, Oct. 19	Thomas Burrow
1816, Oct. 24	John Taylor Wilson
1817, Oct. 23	Samuel Gregson
1818, Oct. 22	Thos. Walling Salisbury
1819, Oct. 21	John Bond
1820, Oct. 19	James Atkinson
1821, Oct. 25	Thos. Bowes
1822, Oct. 24	Jas. Barton Nottage
1823, Oct. 23	Thomas Giles

Date.	Mayor.
1824, Oct. 21	Leonard Redmayne
1825, Oct. 20	Samuel Gregson
1826, Oct. 19	John Taylor Wilson
1827, Oct. 25	Thos. Walling Salisbury
1828, Oct. 23	George Burrow
1829, Oct. 22	John Bond
1830, Oct. 21	Jas. Atkinson
1831, Oct. 20	Thos. Giles. (Ald. Nottage having requested to be passed over upon the ground of Indisposition).
1832, Oct. 25	Chr. Johnson
1833, Oct. 24	George Burrow
1834, Oct. 23	John Brockbank
1835-6 ..	George Burrow
1836-7 ...	Thomas Housman Higgin
1837-8 ...	John Greg
1838-9 ...	John Armstrong
1839-40 ...	Joseph Dockray
1840-1 ...	William Robinson
1841-2 ...	Jonathan Dunn
1842-3 ...	Jonathan Dunn
1843-4 ...	Edward Denis de Vitre
1844-5 ...	Edward Dobson Salisbury
1845-6 ...	James Giles
1846-7 ...	John Sharp
1847-8 ...	Thomas Howitt
1848-9 ...	Edmund Sharpe
1849-50 ...	Joseph Dockray
1850-1 ...	Henry Gregson
1851-2 ...	John Herdman Sherson
1852-3 ...	John Hall
1853-4 ...	John Stamp Burrell
1854-5 ...	John Brockbank
1855-6 ...	Edward Denis de Vitre

370 MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF LANCASTER.

Date.	Mayor.
1856-7 ...	Richard Hinde
1857-8 ...	Christopher Johnson, Jun.
1858-9 ...	William Jackson
1859-60 ...	William Whelon
1860-1 ...	John Greg
1861-2 ...	Henry Gregson
1862-3 ..	John Greg
1863-4 ...	George Jackson
1864-5 ...	James Williamson
1865-6 ...	Richard Fawcett
1866-7 ...	William Jeremiah Wane
1867-8 ...	Thomas Storey
1868-9 ...	Richard Coupland
1869-70 ...	William Roper
1870-1 ...	William Bradshaw
1871-2 ...	Charles Blades
1872-3 ...	William Storey
1873-4 ...	Thomas Storey
1874-5 ...	Thomas Storey
1875-6 ...	Thomas Preston
1876-7 ...	Henry Welch
1877-8 ...	Abram Seward
1878-9 ...	William Hall
1879-80 ...	George Cleminson
1880-1 ...	Edward Clark
1881-2 ...	Samuel James Harris
1882-3 ...	Joseph Fenton
1883-4 ...	Samuel James Harris
1884-5 ...	Edward Clark
1885-6 ...	James Hatch
1886-7 ...	Thomas Storey (Hon. Freeman, 3 Nov., 1887)
1887-8 ..	Charles Blades
1888-9 ...	Charles Blades
1889-90 ..	Thomas Preston

Date.		Mayor.
1890-1	...	Charles Blades
1891-2	...	William Smith
1892-3	...	John Kitchen
1893-4	...	William Gilchrist
1894-5	...	Robert Preston
1895-6	...	William Huntington
1896-7	...	Norval Watson Helme
1897-8	...	William Huntington
1898-9	...	William Bell
1899-1900...		Robert Preston
1900-1	...	Robert Preston
1901-2	...	Richard Inglis Hall
1902-3	...	George Jackson
1903-4	...	John Allen
1904-5	...	James Heald
1905-6	...	Alexander Satterthwaite
1906-7	...	William Cowan Hamilton

RECORDERS OF LANCASTER.

1604	...	— Thornthwaite
1605	...	Sir Thomas Hesketh
1630	...	Thomas Fanshawe
1649	...	Christopher Banastre
1663	...	Robert Rawlinson
1684	...	Sir John Otway
1691	...	John Fenwick
1706	...	Robert Gibson
1731-1747...		Allan Harrison
1748	...	Edward Marton
1758	...	James Fenton
1791-1796...		John Fenton Cawthorne
1796-1799...		Sir Allan Chambre
1799	...	John Lodge Hubbersty
1838	...	Thomas Hudson Bateman (assessor only).

TOWN CLERKS OF LANCASTER.

1604	...	Thomas Braithwaite
1663	...	Miles Atkinson
...	...	Edward Townson
1684	...	Thomas Baines
1685	...	Thomas Bond
1709	...	Jonathan Cawson
...	...	John Fell
1724	...	John Bryer
1773	...	Thomas Shepherd
1793	...	Thomas Edleston
1802	...	John Lewthwaite
1822	..	John Higgin
1837	...	Henry Gregson
1840	..	Wm. Dunn
1858	...	Thos. Swainson (Hon. Freeman, 23 Sept., 1891)
1892	...	William Oliver Roper
1896	...	Thomas Cann Hughes

BELLMEN OF LANCASTER.

THE earliest entry is in 1736, when John Mason was the Bellman; he was succeeded in—

1768	...	by William Helme
1773	...	„ Thomas Wilson
1784	...	„ James Dixon
1799	...	„ William Naylor
1827	...	„ Abram Hodgson
1838	...	„ Thomas Jennings
1851	...	„ Phillip Woodburn
1877	...	„ James Dunderdale
1879	...	„ Edwin Hall
1883	...	„ George Wm. Fardo
1888	...	„ William Dawson
1898	...	„ Joseph Booth

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